The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK

Proceedings of American Health Association.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Seven Persons Killed and a Number Injured.

MEETING OF TICKET AGENTS.

New Rules for the Government of the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, November 11, 1873.

Reduction in Tailors' Wages.

The employing and working tailors have agreed upon five per cent. in the reduction of wages, the old prices to be restored as the trade revives.

Meeting of American Health Association.

At the meeting of the American Health Association, to-day, reports were heard on the following subjects: 1st—The influence of existing social systems upon health and longevity, by Francis Bacon, M. D.; 2d—The power of a housekeeper over and her responsibility for the health of the family, by Edward Jarvis, M. D.; 3d—The physical and moral causes of bad health in American women, by Jas. C. Reeves, M. D.

A paper upon the "Perfection of structure and function in the human body as a leading element in hygiene" was then read by Nathan Allen, M. D. He was followed by Henry A. Johnson, M. D., of Chicago, who delivered an essay on "The relation of climate to tuberculosis, and the relations of phthisis to other diseases."

The afternoon session was concluded with a paper upon "The relations of race and nationality to mortality in the United States," which was read by its author, General Francis A. Walker.

Rules for the Government of the Associated Banks.

The Governing Committee of the Clearing House submitted the following rules for adoption by the Associated Banks: 1st, No bank shall pay or procure to be paid interest on deposits; 2d, No check shall be certified unless the full amount is first deposited; 3d, Checks upon Associated banks only to be received on deposit; 4th, checks upon places out of New York City received at rates of discount fixed by the Clearing House Committee; 5th, checks will be taken at the depositor's risk, and collected through the Clearing House; 6th, checks not good will be returned the day following to the depositor.

Bank strictly observing these rules will be considered from the Clearing House Association. The foregoing rules have been submitted, and will be discussed at their meeting this day week, and if accepted, will go into effect in January, 1874.

Mrs. Captain Hall on the Steamer Tigress.

Mrs. Captain Hall to-day paid a visit to the United States steamer Tigress. She was shown her deceased husband's prayer book, picked up by a correspondent at Camp Polaris, which she wished to obtain possession of; but when she was told that Col. James Lupton, formerly paymaster in the United States army, who gave Captain Hall the book on the eve of his departure, wished to obtain it, if ever found, as he carried it through our civil war, she relinquished the wish. Mrs. Hall was visibly affected when she saw the deeply worn volume. The old inscriptions made by Paymaster Lupton on the fly leaf, "Lookout Mountain," "Stone River," "The Bloody Field of Chickamauga," "On the march to Atlanta," &c., can still be easily read.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

A boiler exploded at four o'clock this afternoon, at the corner of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. It was used by Coyne & Reemans, contractors, on the Fourth avenue improvements. Seven persons were instantly killed and several wounded. All of the killed had either the whole or a portion of their bodies blown off. The following are the names of the killed: John Gibson, John Foley, Phillip Miller, George Becker, Louis Bassford, aged eighteen, Wm. Brita, a school boy, who was passing over a temporary bridge to the track, aged fourteen, and Irene Belletain, aged twelve.

Meeting of Ticket Agents.

The general railway and steamship ticket agents held a meeting to-day, and formed a permanent organization for the purpose of maintaining passenger rates, and protection against the movement of railroad managers to abolish the business of commission agencies. Every agent in the city was present. Steps were taken to unite the agents throughout the country, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Swan, of the Astor House, Burnham, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Bascome, of the Gilsey House, to represent the association at a meeting of railway managers at Chicago on the 19th inst.

The Missing Vessel.

The loss of the Ismalia is fully credited at the Ship News Exchange. She sailed for the Mediterranean on the 29th of September with a heavy load of freight, but carried no passengers. The last news of her was on the 2d ult., when she was stopped off the coast of Nova Scotia by a sailing vessel short of provisions. The vessel and cargo were valued at nearly half a million dollars.

Suit for Alleged False Imprisonment.

The suit of Gazzoway B. Lamar, of Savannah, Ga., against Charles A. Dana, for alleged false imprisonment while the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, was argued in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Dana's defense is that the arrest was made in good faith under the orders of President Lincoln.

The Hoboken Savings Bank to Resume.

The officials of the Hoboken Savings Bank, which institution has been suspended nearly ten weeks, report that Fisk & Hatch intend soon to resume payment, when the savings bank will again open for business.

Brooklyn Furnishing Laborers with Work.

In response to appeals from laborers of Brooklyn, the Board of City Works to-day set four hundred and fifty men to work on public improvements.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—River nine feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11.—River falling, with five feet eight inches in canal and three feet eight inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cool. Varble & Co.'s new tug Nellie was successfully launched from Jos. Howard's ship yard to-day, and will be ready for business in fifteen days. The steamer Ed. Smith, built at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was inspected to-day and approved. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison. Departures—United States and Dove No. 2, Madison; Grey Eagle, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; John Kyle, New Orleans. Departed—Lewis, New Orleans; Laura Davis, Cincinnati; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Helena, Vicksburg. River unchanged. Cloudy, windy and indications of a storm.

EVANSVILLE, November 11.—Cloudy and mild; mercury 40 to 60. River fallen eighteen inches. Up—Florence Lee, 8 P. M., Idlewild, 1:30 A. M.; George Roberts, 9; Fayette, 2 P. M.; Minnesota, 4. Down—Sam Roberts and barges, 1:30 A. M.; Mary Arnold, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 3; Quickstep, 5. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—Clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Belfast and Chas. Bodman, St. Louis; Louisville, Robert Mitchell, Sam. Parker, Ella J. E. Bigger and Little Condor, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Bannock City, White River.

VICKSBURG, November 11.—Down—Future City, Seminole, Susie Silver, Pargund, James Howard, W. F. Curtis and Natchez. Up—City of Vicksburg, Carrie V. Jacobs and Colorado. Clear and warm. River rising.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Fannie Tatum, St. Louis; Mary Malley, Louisville. Departed—Tom Jasper and John H. Scudder, St. Louis. Cloudy and pleasant.

CAIRO, ILL., November 11.—Arrived—Fearless, Grand Tower, 2 P. M.; P. W. Strader St. Louis, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5. River fallen nine inches. Cloudy and clear.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—The river is still docking; two feet five inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Anti-Chinese Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 11.—The Anti-Chinese Convention met in this city to-day and elected T. H. Ward President. A committee on platform and resolutions was appointed, and charged with the duty of drafting an address to the people of the United States on the subject of Chinese immigration.

Punishment of Sailors on Vessels.

In the civil suits of the sailors of the ship Sunrise against Captain Clark, to recover damages for personal injuries, pending in the county court, the defense is proving by captains that the tying of men up by the wrists for from eight to forty-eight hours at a time is the usual punishment on American vessels.

The Long Island Tar and Feather Case.

JAMAICA, November 11.—Royal Sammis, Rudolph Sammis, and all the others implicated in the tarring and feathering of Kelsey, appeared before Judge Armstrong this morning, and their counsel moved their discharge on the ground that Queens county had no jurisdiction of the case. The District Attorney said that the Grand Jury of Suffolk had been in session and had found no bill against the parties, therefore he would not oppose their discharge. Thereupon Judge Armstrong discharged all the defendants, which releases them from all further public in the matter.

FOREIGN.

Severe Storm on the British Coasts.

CATHOLICISM IN EUROPE.

Letter from the Bishop of Mainz to Emperor William.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, November 11.—Fifty thousand dollars in specie were shipped to-day from Southampton for New York.

Reported Failures.

It is reported that William Alfred and Arthur Burrs & Co., general metal merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are said to be four million dollars.

Violent Gale on the Coasts.

LONDON, November 11.—A violent gale prevailed yesterday on the British and Irish coasts, and the harbors were filled this morning with vessels disabled or seeking shelter. No serious disasters have yet been reported.

Failure of a Stock Broker.

Lamson, a stock broker interested in Erie, failed to-day.

FRANCE.

The Committee on the Prolongation of MacMahon's Powers.

PARIS, November 11.—The committee on the prolongation of the President's powers have elected M. Labaulaye their reported, and resolved to instruct M. De Remusat to confer with President MacMahon.

BY MAIL.

Catholicism in Europe.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The London *Times* publishes the following sent it by Archbishop Manning:

A letter has appeared in the *Matinzer Journal* from Bishop Von Ketteler, of Mainz, addressed to the German Emperor, in which the latter is challenged to prove the assertions against the loyalty of German Catholics contained in his reply to the Pope's letter. It was as follows: "Your Majesty has charged us in the face of Europe with disloyal intrigues. Now, our agitation has either been conducted within the limits of the laws, or not. In that case you were not justified in bringing this charge against us, or our conduct has transgressed the laws, and accordingly we have committed the crime of treason. Will your Majesty then order your Government, on the ground of the facts which must be at your disposal in the presence of such a charge, to indict our leaders as traitors? After your Majesty has uttered so frightful an accusation against our honor, integrity and loyalty, at least allow us to prove to you how ill informed you have been." It appears that there is a second letter from the Pope to the Emperor, which the latter has not published, and which the Catholics say he is afraid to publish.

The London *Telegraph* says: There has been recently published at Rome a new constitution, beginning "Romanus Pontifex," concerning Vicars Capitular and persons elected to vacant sees by the civil power. It bears the date of the 5th of October last, and appears opportunely for the nomination to the vacant see of Fulda. Doubts are expressed in high Catholic circles whether the German Kaiser will brave the censures fulminated in the bull. Amongst other matters it pronounces that no Chapter only is competent to elect a Vicar Capitular on the decease of a Bishop, and that all presentations of emperors or kings, or dukes, or princes, who have usurped such privileges are altogether null and void. It also inflicts the major excommunication *ipso facto* on canons and dignitaries of cathedrals if they venture to give up the administration of any church in such manner of the civil power, reserves absolution in such cases specially to the Roman pontiff for the time being, and declares all acts of such intruders to be null and void.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Nov. 11, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

In the Northwest and upper lakes the barometer will rise rapidly, with brisk and high northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and low temperature, snow and rain.

For the lower lakes, brisk southeasterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, snow and rain, followed by warmer temperature.

For Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Southern States, southwesterly winds and increasing cloudy weather.

For the Eastern and Middle States, easterly winds and increasing cloud, with snow and rain in the western section.

Cautionary Signals

continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Marquette, Escanaba, Detroit, Alpena, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS.

Exciting Scene in Court—An Attorney Assaulted by a Police Captain—Trial of Chief of Police McDonough for Unjustifiable Arrest and Oppression in Office.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—A very exciting scene occurred in the Court of Criminal Correction this afternoon. While John D. Johnson, one of the prosecuting counsel in the case of Mrs. Fannie Carnivan against Chief of Police McDonough for unjustifiable arrest and oppression in office, was summing up, he charged Police Captain Thomas O'Neal, who has been a witness for the defense, with bringing into Court a pack of policemen to blacken the character of respectable ladies, and asserted that they had sworn falsely. Scarcely had the words passed Johnson's lips when O'Neal sprang from his seat within the bar, rushed across the room, and aimed a blow at him, which, however, missed. O'Neal was immediately seized by Chief Detective Harrigan and several jurors, and Johnson drew a pistol to defend himself from further assault. Great excitement ensued, but order was finally restored, and Johnson proceeded with his speech and reiterated his former assertion, but no further demonstration was made. O'Neal and Johnson were fined fifty dollars each for contempt.

This case, which has been before the court eight days, and has excited unusual comment throughout the city, was given to the jury late this evening, and the verdict is anxiously waited for by both sides. The interest in the case turns mainly on the severity of the penalty which, in addition to fine and imprisonment, disqualifies the guilty party from holding any office in future, and also disfranchises him.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—But one death from yellow fever occurred at Memphis yesterday—Charles Calame of Geneva. The Howards report four new cases.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, A. W. Lamb, of Hannibal, was elected President of the company.

—The race at Fleetwood, New York, on Tuesday, between Judge Fullerton and American Girl, was won by Fullerton. Time: 2:24, 2:24½, 2:24 and 2:24. The third heat was a dead one.

—The late strikers on the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, including the engineers, machinists and blacksmiths, have withdrawn from their unions. Trains are running regularly and everything is quiet.

—Judge J. C. Underwood, of the United States District Court, was assaulted in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, by W. N. McVeigh, a former owner of property in Alexandria which was purchased by Judge Underwood under the confiscation act.

—The San Francisco Board of Supervisors have passed an order granting to H. J. Booth & Co. twenty acres of land in the central basin of Mission Bay, ostensibly for the purpose of building extensive navy yards. Booth & Co. propose to expend two hundred thousand dollars on the grant. That is the condition of the grant, but it is generally believed that the Mayor's veto will defeat the ordinance. This is one of the battles which the Central Pacific Railroad endeavored to get into its possession last year.

PHILADELPHIA.

Movement to Provide Work for the Unemployed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—A committee appointed at a mass meeting of workingmen had an interview with Mayor Stokeley to-day, for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done to provide employment for the thousands of persons out of work. The Mayor recommended that a petition be addressed to the City Council Boards, when a committee would be appointed to take some action. Much out-door work, he said, could be provided, but there was also a necessity for providing employment for those accustomed to in-door work.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—The steamships Genesic, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The steamship City of Brussels, from Liverpool, has arrived.

The Parker and Karns City Railroad.

running between Parker City and Karns City, which is expected to be completed about the first of January, has now the track laid on three miles of the line, and the Parker *Journal* says the locomotive, with the construction train attached, is constantly running over that portion of the road. The track was completed to the crossing of Little Bear Creek last week. An extensive trussel work is to be erected, which will cause a slight detention; but the company nevertheless expect to have the track laid to Black's Run, near Martinsburg, by the 1st of December, when freight and passenger trains will at once be put on the road, after which it will no longer be necessary for persons to wagon or hack over the exceedingly bad roads lying between Parker City and Martinsburg. It is an improvement which will prove beneficial to all inhabitants of that vast oil region, and is destined to remain a public convenience.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Cuban Affairs Considered at a Cabinet Meeting.

SECRETARY FISH INTERVIEWED.

The Recent Executions Pronounced a Cold-Blooded Murder.

ASSASSINATIONS IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1873.

The Virginius Affair.

No official information from Santiago de Cuba relative to the seizure of the Virginius has been received by the Department of State. The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his recent conversation with Minister Sickles, expresses his disapprobation of the summary manner of the execution of the most prominent persons captured with the Virginius, and gave him an assurance that no efforts should be spared by the Spanish Government to show the United States that its friendship was more substantial than mere words. The utterances were, it is believed by those who have been officially advised of them, made in good faith; but the Spanish Government, like our own, admits the impracticable character of those with whom it has to deal in Cuba, the troubles which still convulse Spain herself, thus rendering her almost, if not quite, powerless to act efficiently in the affairs of Cuba, and restrain excesses which under other circumstances might be prevented.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day there was a conversation of long continuance with regard to Cuban affairs generally, and the position occupied by the United States on that subject. There was no difference among the members of the full Cabinet as to our duty in the premises, present and prospective, while awaiting necessary official information. There is no doubt that the Admiral and commanders of our fleet in Cuban waters will be, if they have not already been, instructed to observe the orders issued in the spring of 1869, when reports came to the Navy Department through the press and telegrams of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters and on the highroad of nations in the Gulf of Mexico. The Government then, as now, took the position that while the United States Government wished to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties existing in the Island of Cuba, they could not consent that our merchant vessels should be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined, unless they were found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they could only do by landing arms and munitions of war. The waters between Cuba and the United States being used as a great highway by all nations, vessels should not be molested unless they were within a marine league of the land, and not even then unless detected in some overt act.

It is probable that the fleet in the South Atlantic will be increased without delay, and one or more vessels sent to Santiago de Cuba.

Discussions have taken place in official quarters as to the course this Government ought to pursue in case Spain should be unable to enforce the principles of international law, or violate those applicable to the highway of nations, particularly affecting vessels sailing under the national flag. It has heretofore been plainly intimated to Spain, in official communications, that the necessity might be imposed on the United States to decisively enforce the principles for which this Government has earnestly contended. The future shall determine when they shall have a practical application.

Secretary Fish Interviewed.

A correspondent has had an interview with Secretary Fish regarding the shooting of the passengers of the Virginius, and the Secretary said it was a cold-blooded murder, and no one of sound judgment presumes to apologize for the butchery. But the Cubans themselves are a misguided set. They have had presumed patriots running loose in New York and Washington cities, who, had they been made of sterner metal, would have been fighting battles on the island instead of manufacturing useless and pseudo enthusiasm in these cities. No one denies that Ryan and his confreres were in the commission of the Cubans. If an American is willing to enter the service of a foreign power he does it at his own risk, and has no right at every time which proves inimical to his own interests or life to ask the intervention of the Government; he has voluntarily left to battle for another power. It would have been much more creditable to the Cuban authorities to have kept their officers at home doing service where it was valuable. Battles fought on enthusiasm breathed in Washington and New York will not gain Cuban victories or add one chaplet to the cause. If they had done more service in Cuba and less elsewhere the cause on the island might present a more flattering aspect. Cuban warriors should be made of better stuff than blow hot and cold these cities soliciting aid and encouragement for the insurgent armies.

Secretary Fish added that he sympathized with Cuba, but could not render aid in any manner which would conflict with the amity of nations, and further, he wanted to see better battle from Cuba than has been sent before he could hope to hear of their ultimately achieving their independence. In the present juncture of affairs, he said, the State Department will use the utmost diligence to be advised at the earliest practicable moment. After we have the full facts, we will act. This Government cannot act, because it does not have any basis upon which to proceed firmly and intelligently. It may be a week yet before the news is presented in an official shape.

Assassinations in Texas.

The United States Marshal for the Western District of Texas informs Attorney General Williams that Deputy Marshal John P. Fries was assassinated in that State on the 26th of October by a man named McCabe, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, but made his escape from prison. This is the fifth Deputy Marshal assassinated in that district.

Astronomical Discovery.

A telegram from Le Verrier, of the Paris Observatory, announces to the Smithsonian Institute the discovery of a comet at Marseilles by Cozzia, in right ascension 16 hours 23 minutes, declination plus 27 degrees 26 minutes, with a slight motion toward the southwest.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $361,772,771.

THE COMPROMISE.

The Proposition Submitted to Councils by Mr. Cohen on Behalf of the Connellsville Railroad.

The following is the communication from Mendez Cohen, Esq., President of the Connellsville Railroad, presented in Councils on Monday afternoon:

To the Honorable the Members of Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R. Co., though its President, respectfully represents that in the matters at issue between it and the Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue, relative to the alleged encroachment of the railroad bed of said company upon the line of the said avenue, the company is particularly desirous of arriving at an amicable solution of the subject without further litigation. It is believed on the part of the company that if your honorable body will carefully consider the proposition herein submitted, it will not be found unreasonable.

The proposition will be better understood if it is hoped that this proposition may be found acceptable. It will not involve the city in any great expense, and will improve the lines of the avenue. Whereas, the cost to the Railroad Company before these improvements are all perfected will be upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

It is hoped that your honorable bodies will find it consistent to continue the friendly support, which has this far been always extended by you to this Company, and in conclusion this Company will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. CO.
BY MENDES COHEN, President.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

·····Councils to morrow evening.

·····Allegheny.

·····The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and approved the pay roll amounting to $500.

·····Daniel Brown is in jail for the alleged larceny of tools preferred by William Dunn before Alderman McMasters.

·····The Webster avenue commissioners met yesterday and elected Mr. Reidle secretary. The election of an engineer was postponed.

·····Mollie White was held to bail for trial yesterday by Mayor Blackmore on a charge of keeping a disorderly house on State alley.

·····Policemen think there will be a great deal of stealing in the city this winter owing to the fact that so many men are out of employment.

·····On to-morrow evening the new building on Duquesne Way for the Bethel and Young Men's Home, will be opened with appropriate ceremonies.

·····Mr. Henry D. Vought, the agent for Macalister, is a faithful worker and is one of the most fortunately agents it has been our fortune to come in contact with.

·····A man who had been taken to the St. Francisous Hospital on Monday night, died rather suddenly yesterday, we are informed, from congestion of the lungs.

·····The funeral services of Rev. Martin Brazel took place yesterday morning in St. Paul's Cathedral. The ceremonies were witnesses by a great many people.

·····The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and considered the bill of Bernard Gray, for grading and paving, amounting to $2,300, and concluded to refer the matter to Councils.

·····On Monday night a man drove over an embankment on Preble avenue, Allegheny. His vehicle was wrecked and his head ached yesterday. But the court plaster spots will not be viewable when the hair grows.

·····Chief of Police Irwin yesterday brought from Chicago, C. H. Rodgers and J. Urquhart, who are charged with embezzlement and fraud by Sidney Omohundro, agent of Wm. Sumner & Co. They were committed for a hearing.

·····There was a very slight fire yesterday evening in a basket store under the establishment of McClarren & Co., corner of Market street and the Diamond. The alarm was sounded from box 12. Little damage was done.

·····Tom Crook is charged, before Alderman Mc——, with the Twenty-fifth ward, with assault and battery on his brother Jerry Crook. The latter was in a saloon, on Carson street, drinking "Tom and Jerry," when the former came in, and remonstrated with him in regard to his indulgence, winding up his discourse by giving his brother a fraternal choking.

·····At the annual election yesterday for Directors of the Western Insurance Company the following gentlemen were chosen: Alexander Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, John R. McCune, Charles J. Clarke, William R. Evans, John Kirkpatrick, Philip Reymer, William Morrison, Domence Ihmsen, H. Sellers McKee.

·····It is said that a Columbia girl has become insane from a kiss in the dark. Become insane, probably, from an overwrought curiosity to know who bestowed the kiss.—*Lancaster Examiner.* This is a mistake. She found out it was one of the horrid locals of the *Examiner*, which would drive any girl insane to find she had been kissed by such a monster.

·····Quite a sensation was created at Tidioute last Sunday night by an attempted outrage on a young daughter of Edward Seeley. As the girl was entering the yard of her home she was caught by the throat by John Coe, a young man twenty years of age, son of J. W. Coe, of Titusville. The neighbors were aroused by the cries of the girl, when chase was given and the guilty party arrested.

·····Dr. A. M. Pollock, D. D. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of A. Y. M., assisted by James Herdman, Thomas Davage, James Shidle and others, constituted Ionic Lodge, No. 525, on Monday at Masonic Hall, on Diamond street, Allegheny, where the new lodge will be located. The officers installed are Edward P. Kerr, W. M.; J. T. McIntosh, S. W.; J. Lowry, J. W.; S. B. McKown, Secretary; W. W. Ackley, Treasurer.

·····Yesterday morning about four o'clock the night police on the South Side arrested a party consisting of James Jones, McHenry, Flanegan, Hugh Jackson, Thomas George, Silas Smith, Oliver Smith, James McHenry, and David Latter, for being drunk and disorderly in Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill, near the south end of the upper bridge across the Monongahela. They had been indulging freely in fighting whisky, and had got into a free fight among themselves. Hugh Jackson was a good deal punished, and several others exhibited bloody noses and like evidences of rough usage.

·····The rumor on the streets yesterday of the suspension of Messrs. Carnegie, Kloman & Co. was entirely without a basis of fact. The Lucy furnace, owned by the company, has closed because the hands refuse to accept the reduction of ten per cent. in wages. The Union works and the Keystone Bridge Company, in which the members of the firm are interested, are both in full blast and not the slightest trouble is anticipated. The rumor of the suspension probably occurred from the proceedings in bankruptcy against the Escanaba and Cascade Companies, in which Mr. Kloman is interested, and the partners of which are individually liable, but the Messrs. Carnegie have no connection with these companies, and the firm of Carnegie, Kloman & Co. will in no wise be embarrassed by the troubles of the other concerns.

THAT "RIVER RIOT."

A Sensation Spoiled—Journalistic Enterprise of a Certain Kind Illustrated—The Dispatch and its Half Column Thrilling Romance—The Exciting Details of a Riot That Never Occurred.

A short time since we had occasion to call attention to the brilliant enterprise of an attache of the *Dispatch's* talented corps, who managed to condense in half a column his thrilling horror concerning "a murdered man" found in a cesspool, and which victim subsequently proved to be a canine of small proportions. The fervid zeal of the gifted Bohemian was somewhat checked, for a while after his touching performance on that occasion, but yesterday morning his wild enthusiasm broke forth afresh, and another half column was occupied with the details of "a riot on the river," of huge proportions. In brief, the statements of the enterprising journalist were to the effect that Messrs. Joseph Walton & Co. had shipped three gangs of miners, numbering in all not many less than two hundred, to their mines at Elizabeth, and that a riot was the consequence, the contest resulting in "a draw," and both parties camping on the field of battle Monday night, nursing their wrath to keep it warm, until the fight could be renewed Tuesday morning.

The details were exciting enough for half a dozen of Beadle's Dime productions, and to none were they more interesting than to the miners and residents at Elizabeth, who were busy making inquiries yesterday, as to where the author gained his startling information of a riot in their midst of which they had never had the slightest knowledge. Mr. Walton also is investigating in the same direction.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Thomas Norman, Secretary of the West Elizabeth Coal Miners' Association, paid a visit to the city, under instructions from the miners there, to explain the situation at that place. He stated in substance that the miners of Messrs. Walton & Co. were out on a strike because the size of the screen was not reduced. The firm advertised for others, and in response secured twenty-eight men, who were taken up on a towboat, arrived at Elizabeth at 3 P. M., were met at the landing by some of the old miners, were treated with the kindest consideration, had the dispute explained to them from the miners' standpoint, and then were assured if they went to work they would not be molested. Some of them sided with the old miners and joined in the strike, but the great majority went into the pits and commenced work, without being interrupted.

The same evening the old miners held a meeting to deliberate upon the situation. After a free discussion of the whole matter, they resolved to make a new proposition to the firm, which in substance was, that they would resume work provided the screens were made one and a half inches between bars and were reduced in size to fifty superficial feet; and in order to give the firm time to make these changes, the miners agreed further to go to work at once and "stay in" for eight days. The Secretary of the Association was instructed to notify the firm of this action, and he came to the city yesterday in part for that purpose, while all the rest of the miners went to work with the emigrants in a fraternal spirit yesterday morning. And that was the basis for the fierce "Riot on the River."

It is hardly necessary to say further that the firm of Walton & Co. also were surprised to hear of the great fight.

The proposition to be laid before the firm today will doubtless be accepted, but in any event Mr. Norman assures us there will be no trouble, as the miners are not disposed to be in any way belligerent, and propose to maintain what they believe to be their rights by honorable and peaceable means.

As an evidence of their disposition, they note the strike, which is now in progress at the works of Messrs. O'Neil & Co. This firm acceded to the proposition to reduce the screens, but refused to employ two of the strikers again, Messrs. Wm. West and Thomas Norman, President and Secretary of the Miners's Association, and the miners, alleging that there was no good reason for the discharge of these men, refused to work until they were restored. So stands the situation at Elizabeth—where all's as quiet as a Summer evening.

THOSE TRACKS.

An Old Injunction to be Revived.

Alleghenians will not need to be told that the tracks of the Fort Wayne Railroad which skirt Stockton avenue, have long been regarded as a nuisance by the residents in that section of the city, but they could not be removed. Yesterday, however, a petition was presented in the Supreme Court, looking to an abatement in a measure, of what is now deemed a nuisance—the storage of cars on the track. It is alleged by the petitioners, who are represented by W. B. Rogers, City Attorney of Allegheny, that the company has no right to use those tracks except as a "right of way" through the city, and that the storage of any cars there is in direct opposition to an injunction which was granted against them by the Supreme Court, more than a decade of years ago. The petitioners now ask for a rule on the company to compel them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in disobeying this injunction.

ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

Brownsville and Washington Avenue Improvement.

An election will be held at the School House in the Thirty-sixth ward, [illegible] Allegheny, on TUESDAY, November 18, 1873, between the hours of four and seven P. M., for the purpose of electing five (5) persons to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Brownsville and Washington avenues, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets in the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 6th, 1870, and the several supplements thereto, and an ordinance of Councils of said city, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the grading, Paving and Curbing of Brownsville avenue, from Union Street to Washington avenue, and Washington avenue from Brownsville avenue to City Line, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed October 27th, 1874."

ELI SCHECK,
J. M. COOK,
ELISHA BARRETT,
Conductors of Election.

NOTICE.—GRANDVIEW AVE. IMPROVEMENT. An election will be held in the office of James E. Wright, at head of the Monongahela inclined plane, on THURSDAY, November 13, 1873, between the hours of four and seven P. M., for the purpose of electing five persons (5) to serve as Commissioners for the improvement of Grandview avenue, from Washington street to Fulton street, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues and streets of the City of Pittsburgh," approved April 6, 1870, and the several supplements thereto, and an ordinance of Councils of said city, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grandview avenue from Washington street to Fulton street, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed October 27, 1873.

DANIEL F. GEIGER,
M. S. KENNEDY,
W. T. BOWN,
nov3&8 Commissioners.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE—THERE WILL be a Special Meeting of the HAILMAN LODGE, No. 321 A. Y. M., held at the H. J. corner Penn and Centre avenues, WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. David W. Lewis. Members of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
SAMUEL DAVIS, Sec.
no11:3t

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH & BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY CO. will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 17, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

no6:td WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at Morgan's No. 2 Sixth street, on SATURDAY, November 15th, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

A. MURDOCK, Secretary.
no7:3tds

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. Co.'s
GENERAL OFFICES,
PITTSBURGH, November 5, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst. and remain closed until after the annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, to be held on MONDAY, December 1st prox.

no6:10d&15 J. R. WASHINGTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIGNING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BOOK BUYERS.

Reduction in Prices OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The Best Assortment

In the City to Select from.

All the standard authors at greatly reduced prices.

Bibles, Hymn Books, Hymnals, Prayer Books,

All marked down.

JUVENILE BOOKS,

All the NEW BOOKS at reduced prices. Call and see us.

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
175 LIBERTY STREET.

MWFM

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JAMES DICKEY, deceased, late of the Borough of Tarentum, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will please call and settle, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated to R. D. BURES, Administrator,
Tarentum Pa.
November 11, 1873. no11:6d-W

CHEERING NEWS.

GREAT TUMBLE IN PRICES

Orders from Headquarters to Mark Down the entire stock.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Suits Marked from	-	$38 to $28		Overcoats Marked from		$35 to $30	
Suits Marked from	-	35 to 25		Overcoats Marked from		30 to 25	
Suits Marked from	-	30 to 24		Overcoats Marked from		20 to 18	
Suits Marked from	-	26 to 22		Coats Marked from		$ 11 to $8.00	
Suits Marked from	-	20 to 17		Pants Marked from		7.50 to 6.00	
Suits Marked from	-	17 to 15		Pants Marked from		6.00 to 5.00	

And so on through the entire stock. Now is the time to buy.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
95 Smithfield Street.

GARBER & WILLIAMS,

SUCCESSORS TO HIGBY, CUST & CO.,

FRENCH CHINA,
Fine Glass and Queensware,

189 IN OPEN STOCK, AT LOW PRICES. 189
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT AMERICAN

ONE-PRICE SHOE HOUSE,

DEALER IN

Men, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's First-class

BOOTS AND SHOES.

You save from 25 cents to $2.00 on Every Pair of Boots or Shoes you Buy at the GREAT AMERICAN SHOE HOUSE.

WILLIAM. C. DUNCAN,
No. 127 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

GEO. B. HILL, C. HANSON LOVE, JAS. N. HILL.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
58 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFER FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent. Bonds

At Par and Interest, Free from Taxation.

We Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Government Securities, Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow. DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.

HENRY McCALLUM

51 FIF

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 107¾.

THE latest gossip from the Capital is to the effect that Speaker Blaine will be re-elected without any serious opposition, the feeling in his favor growing stronger every day.

PHILADELPHIANS expect that their representative, Myers, will be made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the approaching session of Congress.

THE Democratic party is in want of organs in Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, the Democratic newspapers in those cities having abandoned the party and become independent.

ACCORDING to a dispatch from Washington, Secretary Fish denounces the shooting of the passengers of the "Virginius" as a "cold-blooded murder, and no one of sound judgment would pretent to apologize for the butchery."

EX-SENATOR HUNTER, of Virginia, has a nice proposition for loaning $400,000,000 to the Southern States Governments to be loaned without interest to slave holders as a compensation for the loss of their slave property. Mr. Hunter is supposed to be in possession of his senses, but he takes a queer way to demonstrate his sanity.

A NEW financial scheme is talked of—the passage of a law "which shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coin certificates of different denominations in exchange for bullion at the mines in the Territories." It is thought that by such a plan the Government could secure the entire bullion of the country, as the miners would rather sell to the Government than to incur the hazards of shipments.

WHEN will there be an ending of that Polaris business? The latest story comes from Mr. Tyson, the commander of the party on the ice floe, who takes no stock in the poisoning of Captain Hall, but *has* some severe reflections to make upon Capt. Buddington. So there is Morton condemning Bessel, and Tyson against Buddington, with any number of collateral theories. It would be well if somebody could tell the whole truth about this mystery.

ADVICES have been received from Paris to the effect that an extensive plot in favor of the Count de Paris has been discovered in that city, and the French authorities have been placed in possession of documents by which a number of well-known politicians are compromised. It is also stated that a deputation of Monarchists is about to proceed to Oulesburg to request the Count de Chambord to abdicate his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Count de Paris.

REPORTS from England indicate great depression in the iron trade there, due to the effects of a strong American competition on some of the markets; and the rise in the cost of coal, with threatenings of advances in the wages of iron workers, caused a stagnation that was intensified but not created by an advance of the bank rate. In this country the depression is mainly caused by the artificial stringency in the money market, and our outlook is consequently much brighter for the future.

HON. THOMAS J. BIGHAM announces that surviving members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who served in either of the sessions of 1847 or 1848, their officers and clerks, and the heads of departments, propose holding, after the separation of a quarter of a century, a social reunion at Harrisburg next Winter, and asks all who wish to join in to so report to the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, John M. Pomeroy, of Pomeroy, Chester county, Pa., who is an ex-member of the House from Franklin county.

IT IS SAID that the Chinese labor system on the sugar plantations of Louisiana has not proved the success that was hoped for it. In the years 1870 and 1871 of the thousand, more or less, of this class who were thus employed, the large majority proved to be failures, and they either ran away from their work or were driven away by their employers in consequence of their laziness, thefts, or of worse outrages committed by them. All sorts of offences, from petty stealing to attempted murder, are charged against them, and they have generally had the name of being unfaithful, clannish, sordid, slow, and weak.

IT IS thought from unofficial returns that the Democratic majority in New York will reach 10,984. The Senate still stands seventeen Republicans, fourteen Democrats, and one Independent, although Senator Madden's meagre majority of thirty may be lost in the official count. Counting all the chances of the official canvass in their favor, the Republicans will have nineteen Senators, and counting all against them, they will have but sixteen, to fifteen Democrats, and one Independent. The Assembly now stands seventy-two Republicans to fifty-five Democrats and one Independent. In any event the Democrats will be powerless in the Legislature. The chief misfortune which has come upon the State by the result of the election is, the Canal Board. That in itself is sufficiently serious, but, happily, it is not made worse by the power to legislate for canals in Democratic interests.

THEY have been making a calculation in Albany, New York, since the election, and the *Journal* thus exhibits the figures, for the benefit of those Republicans who thought it wasn't worth while to put in an appearance at the polls, as they would win anyhow: "We have shown that in this city over 1,600 Republicans staid at home on election day, while the Democrats lacked only 41 of their last year's vote. In Monroe there was very much the same state of facts. The Republican vote last year was 13,033, this year 9,368; the Democratic vote last year was 9,261, this year 9,294. In most of the counties the Democratic vote has fallen off as well as the Republican, but not as much. Enough Republicans staid at home to have wiped out the Democratic majority a dozen times over."

THE Bloomsburg *Columbian* makes the following timely suggestion for Thanksgiving, November 27, 1873, recommended by President Grant and Governor Hartranft, which the Philadelphia *Press* clinches with the proposition that the people of Pennsylvania, of all ages, each resolve to put a ten cent note into the Thanksgiving Fund, for the relief of the destitute:

"A good way to show earnestness on this particular occasion, in view of the fact that hundreds and thousands are now thrown out of employment, and are thus deprived of the means of earning their daily bread, would be to form societies and make contributions for the relief of the poor, to supply them with bread, coal, clothing, etc., and to see that none suffer for want of these or for proper shelter. Such thanksgiving would be practicable as well as earnest, and quite effective as a measure of moral reform. Lip service is probably no more effective beyond the earth than upon it."

A REVIEW of the past year by the 5,952,000 farmers with which our country is credited must be gratifying to them, for the season exhibits the most cheering success. The crops are good; wheat and cotton are abundant; and besides the home demand are in urgent request abroad. Especially is this true of wheat, and the demand for food is one that requires and by necessity receives immediate answer. The home call for cotton may fall off, from the stoppage of mills and the present complicated state of business in this country, but it has the foreign market before it.

Education System in Ireland.

A Rash Promise—The cost of Irish Education—Classes of Schools—Agricultural and Industrial Schools—Secular and Religious Instruction—An Admirable Lesson—School Inspection—The School Houses—Teachers, Their Qualifications and Emoluments—School Books and Requisites—Figures—The Commissioners—Model School.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

DUBLIN, October 18, 1873.

When I last wrote you I threatened, in my next, to give you an account of the Irish school system, which seems to have worked very successfully. When I promised to do that I did not know what I had undertaken to do, and now that I do have some idea of the magnitude of the work, I think, perhaps, if I let it alone, I might probably be rewarded with a vote of thanks from your readers. However, I do not mean to shirk my work or to have any mercy on the GAZETTE. Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. W. H. Newell, one of the Secretaries of the Commission of National Education, I have a vast mass of statistics, reports, figures, forms and schedules before me, out of which I am at a loss what to select and where to find it. I asked Dr. Newell, recently, if there were not some little pamphlet published which gave some information concerning the school system, and he said of course there was, and he would send me some next day. I went home satisfied, and next day enough material came to make two unabridged Websters and have something left over for addenda and errata.

For several days I have been wrestling with these things, and, though I know but little more than I did before, I feel that unless I write and get this letter off my mind at once, my head will be so addled that there will be nothing left for me to do but to retire for a permanency to some pleasant bower under Dr. Kirkbride's care.

And now, just as I was really buckling down to my work, a hideous strain has pierced my brain through my ears. One of those fiendish-minded, peak-bearded Italians has begun to grind horrors and abominations from his hurdy-gurdy, and the air, of all others, that he has selected is, "Oh, how I long for rest!" I fear there is something in Irish law to prevent me from assassinating him, but something must be done.

I have seen an old gentleman rush frantically from a neighboring house, thrust a shilling into the Italian's ready fists, and gesticulate to him sternly. The Italian has gone with his organ, and my elderly neighbor has my unspoken blessing.

THE COST.

The National system of education in Ireland is supported, not by direct tax, but by a grant of money made every year by Parliament. This grant varies from year to year according to the requirements of the case, but it is always a large sum of money, and the amount for the year 1873 was £516,081, and as there was a balance from last year's grant of 12,748 pounds sterling, the amount at the disposal of the Commission this year is over £528,000. My present object is to try to show how this great sum is disposed of, and what its expenditure accomplishes, besides telling something of the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission, which has striven so determinedly and successfully with that terrible question of education. Their chief troubles are concisely stated in the first of their "Rules and Regulations," which says, "The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same school, upon the fundamental principle that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils." In other words, the Commissioners are educators, not proselyters.

CLASSES.

There are two classes of schools which are aided by the fund. First, vested schools, and second, non-vested schools. The former are vested either in the Commissioners or in trustees for the purpose of being maintained as national schools; the latter are the property of private individuals, and include convent schools and work-house, asylum and prison schools. In addition to these there are model schools throughout the country, maintained entirely by the Commissioners, to exhibit the most improved methods of literary and scientific instruction to the surrounding schools and to train young persons for the office of teacher.

Of course, the non-vested schools receive the least assistance, and the school houses are controlled by the patron who has built or who owns them. State assistance is limited to salary and books and the benefits of inspection and training.

In vested schools the Commissioners defray two-thirds of all expenses.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

This is no ordinary literary school, out a great many schools combine agricultural and industrial instruction with the literary, and for such the arrangements are somewhat different. In such school farms as are under the exclusive control of the Commissioners they defray the greater portion of the expense incurred in erecting necessary buildings; the entire cost of furniture, fittings, rent, taxes, maintenance, implements, etc.; contribute a small weekly pay to day pupils who work on the farm, and admit a number of free and also of paying resident pupils, all on condition that they get a suitable farm at moderate rent and satisfactory lease, that they be allowed to exercise complete control, and that local parties contribute in such proportion as may be deemed necessary. These are classed A.

In class B 1, the schools are vested, but are under the immediate oversight of local patrons. To these the State contributes a certain proportion of the expense incurred in erecting necessary buildings; the salary of the master, (who must be competent to conduct both the literary and agricultural departments), a sum towards the support of a limited number of resident pupils, and a weekly payment to day pupils who work on the farm, demanding in return that the remaining portion of the cost of buildings and all other expenses be defrayed by local parties, and the site of the buildings must be vested in the Commissioners at a moderate rent and on satisfactory lease.

Class B 2 consists of the non-vested schools, to which the State pays a certain sum for the salary of the master, the support of a small number of resident pupils and the payment of laboring day pupils.

Class C consists of ordinary national schools, to which a small farm of from one to three acres is annexed, and which are granted in addition to the salary of the master.

There is also a class D, embracing the ordinary school gardens; and teachers who are recommended by the agricultural inspectors for exhibiting the best garden culture receive gratuities.

These agricultural schools are more especially beneficial to boys; but industrial schools for girls are also encouraged by grants of salaries to teachers who instruct in embroidery, lace making and other advanced kinds of needle work.

Conditions attached to all these schools are that in each school there must be at least four hours work a day for five days in the week, and that at least two hours of each daily four shall be devoted to literary instruction.

INSTRUCTION.

In ordinary schools, as in the industrial, there are certain rules concerning instruction, framed, and designed for the purpose of surmounting religious difficulties. One of these rules reads thus: "Religious instruction must be so arranged that each school shall be open to children of all communions; that due regard be had to parental right and authority; that, accordingly, no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and that the times for giving it be so fixed that no child shall thereby be, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly, from the other advantages which the school affords."

In order to accomplish this it is ordered that a time table shall be hung conspicuously in every school, and that the time for and nature of the religious instruction shall be inserted therein. The religious instruction must come either before or after the secular instruction, and usually only on certain days in the week, and all books used in the one class of teaching must be closed and put away, and time given for every child to understand the change before the other class of instruction is begun. No secular instruction whatever is allowed to be carried on in the same room at the same time as the religious. In schools vested in trustees, or in the Commissioners themselves, parents are allowed to say what clergymen or other persons they wish to give their children religious instruction, and these have access to those children at convenient times, in the school room. In non-vested schools, the patron or managers choose what class of religious instruction shall be given in the school room, and children whose parents object to their receiving that which is provided are allowed to absent themselves at times to receive religious instruction *elsewhere*.

The reading of the Scriptures, either in the Protestant authorized or the Douay Version—the teachings of Catechisms—and public prayer are included in the term Religious Instruction.

The Commissioners enjoin that a copy of the lesson which they have prepared shall be hung up in each school room, and that the principles of that lesson shall be *at all times* inculcated by the teachers. It is as follows:

THE LESSON.

Christians should endeavor, as the Apostle Paul commands them, to live peaceably with all men (Romans, chap. XII., v. 18), even with those of a different religious persuasion.

Our Saviour, Christ, commanded his Disciples to love one another. He taught them to love even their enemies, to bless them that cursed them, and to pray for those who persecuted them. He, himself, prayed for his murderers.

Many men hold erroneous doctrines, but we ought not to hate or persecute them. We ought to hold fast what we are convinced is the truth; but not to treat harshly those who are in error. Jesus Christ did not intend His religion to be forced on men by violent means. He would not allow His disciples to fight for Him.

If any persons treat us unkindly, we must not do the same to them, for Christ and His apostles have taught us not to return evil for evil. If we would obey Christ, we must do to others, not as they do to us, but as we would wish them to do to us.

Quarreling with our neighbors and abusing them is not the way to convince them that we are in the right, and they in the wrong. It is more likely to convince them that we have not a Christian spirit. We ought, by behaving gently and kindly to every one, to show ourselves followers of Christ, who, when He was reviled, reviled not again. (1 Peter, ch. ii., v. 23).

I do not think this is a bad lesson, as lessons go. And I hope it may do as much good as there would seem to be room for in this country, famous for Belfast riots, and for people who hate each other for the love of God.

INSPECTION.

There are district inspectors, who are bound to inspect each school in their several districts at least three times a year, and at the end of each inspection to report on the condition of the school to its patron or manager, and also to the Commissioners. They also furnish the Commissioners all such local information as they require concerning the starting of new schools, or the suspension of old ones. There are also six head inspectors throughout the kingdom, and two inspectors of agricultural schools.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The school houses are, so far as I have seen them, usually neat, brick or stone, one-storied buildings, varying as to their costliness very much, as some patrons do not care for appearances, while others make a point of having them architecturally handsome. In case of vested schools, the Commissioners have a scale of prices for six different sizes of houses, varying from the house for a school of sixty children to the one for two hundred children. The former is supposed to cost £207 0s. 0d., toward which they contribute £138 0s. 0d. The latter, a two-roomed house, is estimated to cost £487 0s. 0d., and the assistance is £299 0s. 0d. The Board of Works furnishes plans and specifications.

TEACHERS.

The teachers are not allowed to engage in any other business, must be of good moral character, and may not be clergymen of any denomination, unless in the case of convent schools. Though appointed by patrons or managers, they are not entitled to any salary from the Commissioners until they have been by them examined and are pronounced competent. Salaries are not paid to assistant teachers in any school having an average attendance of less than sixty boys or fifty girls. In girls' schools under a mistress, the latter is expected to be competent to teach the pupils to sew, and, if there be more than forty-five average attendance, she is entitled to a work mistress, but must herself superintend the sewing classes. They must avoid political meetings and abstain from controversy; keep registers, report books and class rolls (copies of all of which I have before me); classify the children according to the accepted school books, and teach according to the methods recommended in those books; promote, by precept and example, cleanliness, neatness and decency; pay the strictest attention to the morals and general conduct of the pupils; attend to the ventilation of the rooms three times a day, and discountenance cruelty to animals and every tendency to vice.

The Commissioners have a normal school in this city for educating teachers. Certificates of good character, good health, and freedom from contagious disease are requisite for all candidates for admission. During attendance they are boarded and lodged as well as instructed, and receive religious instruction from their various pastors. They undergo examinations, which, if they pass, entitle them to certificates as teachers. Where they aspire to higher positions they must undergo new examinations and receive favorable testimonials from the inspectors of their district, besides having it appear that, "*judged by the total results practically realized in their schools,*" they are worthy of advancement. Teachers, of course, must look for part of their salaries to their local patrons, but the Government schedule of grants is as follow for principal teachers:

		Males.	Females.
First Class...	1st division,	£52	£42
	2d "	44	36
	3d "	38	30
Second Class	1st "	32	26
	2d "	28	24
Third Class..	1st "	24	20
	2d "	18	16
Probationers,	- - -	15	14

Assistant teachers, if men, receive from £15 to £24; if women, from £14 to £20. Work mistresses receive £8. These are the present rates, but they are now revising them, and, I believe, increasing them. The salaries paid in industrial and agricultural schools are additional to the above, and in convent schools vary according to numbers of pupils, from £10 for thirty pupils, to £45 for six hundred pupils. In model schools the head master receives £60 per annum, rising, after three years' service, at the rate of £5 per annum until it reaches £100, and residence is provided. In addition to this they receive, for teaching singing or drawing, £8 a year, or for both, £12.

In addition to this the sum of $32 10s 0d is allotted each year to each district, to be divided into thirteen premiums awarded to the teachers annually for order, neatness and cleanliness. But no teacher is eligible for these who receives what is called good service salary, which is awarded to certain teachers on the recommendation of head and district inspectors. To be entitled to this, he or she must have served eight years, and be not lower than the 1st division of the 3d class. This supplemental salary varies at present from £3 to £13 a year for men, and from £2 to £11 for women, according to class and time of service. Extra gratuities are also paid for teaching monitors and also for every pupil who passes a satisfactory examination for the office of teacher. Gratuities are also granted to old and infirm retired teachers.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STOCK.

Certain articles are granted free to every school applying for them. Among these are slates, inkstands, pencil-holders, dictionaries, *American wall clocks*, wall maps, wall cards of engravings, illustrating mechanics, zoology, natural philosophy, etc., tool boxes and a few philosophical models, such as the archimedean crew, etc. In addition to these, the Commissioners publish and sell at very moderate prices complete sets of most admirable school books and requisites, from primers to geometries, steel pens to globes, outline maps to mechanical illustrations, and boxes of geometrical blocks. The Commissioners are pledged not to withdraw or alter any book in their list without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant.

"The use of the books published by the Commissioners is not compulsory; but the titles of all other books which the patrons or managers of schools intend for the ordinary school business are to be notified to the Commissioners, and none are to be used to which they object. The approval of any such books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners."

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

According to the thirty-ninth annual report—that for 1872—there were on the roll 1,010,148 chilfiren, and the average daily attendance was 355,821. This is more than any other year save 1871, and was a decrease from that year of 11,552 on the rolls and of 8,029 in the average attendance. This is accounted for by the increase in emigration; the prevalence, during part of the year, of small pox; and by the partial failure of the potato crop. The net increase in the number of schools in 1873 was 136. The first report of the Commissioners was issued in 1833, when there were 789 schools in operation and 107,042 children on the rolls. The increase has been very regular up to this last report, when there are 7,050 schools, and children as stated above. These 7,050 schools are divided among the four provinces as follows: Ulster, 2,620; Munster, 1,770; Leinster, 1,534; Connaught, 1,126. Thus you see the thrifty north has far more schools than the south, east or west, though Connaught has a surprising number, considering the barrenness of the land.

RESULTS FEES.

At the examinations small sums are given as premiums to the most excellent pupils. These are called results fees, and, as I have stated above, teachers also are rewarded for the excellence of their pupils. This system of stimulating emulation among teachers and pupils by offering substantial rewards was adopted, I believe, from the English school system, and has been very successful, I am told. In fact, the whole system in Ireland has succeeded beyond expectation, and the percentage of young persons who are unable to read or write is very low indeed.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

This body is composed of some of the most eminent and respected gentlemen in the kingdom, representing various beliefs. Its senior member is the Rev. Dr. Henry, President of the Queens College, Belfast, and, if I mistake not, Moderator, or something of that sort of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The Marquis of Kildare comes next; then James Gibson, Esq., Q. C., an eminent lawyer, followed by Judge Longfield, Lord O'Hagar, who is Lord Chancelolr, and Chief Justice Monohan, both Roman Catholics. Then come Lord Chief Baron Pigot and Judge Lawson, and a number of others, the most prominent among whom are the Episcopal Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, and Lord Monck, some time Governor General of Canada. I have named enough to show what is the class of men to whom this most important and vital work is entrusted, and I shall wind up this long, dry letter (so long that you may have to cut it in two) by a brief account of a visit made to a model school to which Dr. Newell accompanied me.

THE MODEL SCHOOL.

I fully meant to give you a description of my impression received during a visit to the model school, but I cannot do so, as I never went. I was to go; and believing that I should go this morning, I wrote the above last night; but, when I called at the Education office, I found my guide and friend had been called out of town, and, as I do not care to visit the school alone, I must postpone my visit to some other time. I shall send this letter as it is, however, partly because it is already almost unbearably long, and partly because I have not the heart to deprive you of it for another week. I trust you may appreciate this feeling on my part.

Although I have not visited the model school in Marlborough street, I have had some acquaintance with ordinary National schools in the North and in the West of Ireland, and have found them neat, efficient, well kept schools. The teachers that I saw were quiet, well-spoken, respectable people. They were of the small farmer class, and though elevated somewhat in the social scale by their profession, they by no means ranked with the clergy, gentlemen farmers and squires. In fact, they were not gentry, and in consequence their small salaries seemed to be ample for all their requirements; in fact their incomes as teachers were probably fully as large as they could have made had they followed in the footsteps and pursuits of their fathers and friends. One teacher volunteered to accompany me to America if I would promise him something to do there; but it was one of the days when I was not engaging teachers for America, so I couldn't take him.

And now I shall stop, only first warning you that I have still to visit the model school, and also that it is possible I may give you some account of the water works of Dublin, which are the best, as the supply of water is the most ample and pure that I have ever seen.

W. K.

THERE was a fire in Stayner, Conn., on Tuesday morning, which destroyed the Northwestern Railway station, Randolph's saw mill and lumber yard, Summerfelt's Hotel, and four houses. Loss, $200,000.

THE Cubans of Baltimore, at a meeting last Monday night, appointed a committee to go to New York and confer with the Cuban leaders there in regard to future movements.

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to go for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, but the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and ring straddling cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer; A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nicholls, John V. Morris, F. Ellmaker, Wm. Phillips, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, Jr.

Solicitor—John H. Baily.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.

Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
Then use the Sulphite of Lime.

Made by James H. Nichols & Co. It is the only genuine. One pound is sufficient for a barrel of Cider. The later in the season Cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphite preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1858.

This is now at hand to rid your barns and corn cribs of rats and mice. Use COEWIN & BRAMAN'S VERMIN DESTROYER. It is the only safe exterminator, as it contains no phosphorus and is not therefore liable to spontaneous combustion. For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

STEAM
SYPHON PUMPS.

All persons are hereby notified that
HUGH COLL,
On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,
SOLD AND TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERRIFF & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sherriff & Son,
The exclusive right to manufacture and sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 WATER STREET,
And date of Patent, June 8th, 1869, all others are infringements.
J. B. SHERRIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872. oc24-s52

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES
IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Real Ostrich Tips.
TRIMMINGS
Of all kinds. Real and Imitation Hair Goods.
NOTIONS.
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children. Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs, Knit Goods, Hoods and Jackets. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.
FANCY GOODS.
A fresh stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, and Housekeeping Articles.
UNDERWEAR
For Gentlemen and Ladies in great variety, and very cheap.
FELT HATS
For Men and Boys, at $1.50 and $1.62. A great bargain.
ARMY OVERCOATS,
Blouses and Socks, very cheap.
WATERPROOFS,
The choicest Blue, Green, Brown, Gold and Black, fancy makes, at 75c.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT SALE
OF
BLACK ALPACAS.
Immense Reduction.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
THE BEST BARGAIN
OF THE SEASON.
Having purchased the entire importation of one of the best makers of
BLACK ALPACA,
in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing bargains:
Best Mohair Alpacas
THE 50 CENT QUALITY AT 35 CENTS.
THE 65 CENT QUALITY AT 50 CENTS.
THE 75 CENT QUALITY AT 60 CENTS.
THE 87½ CENT QUALITY AT 65 CENTS.
THE $1 QUALITY AT 75 CENTS.
This is a two-fold reduction.
We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will sell as good an Alpaca for 35 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. As good an Alpaca for 50 cts. as can be bought elsewhere for 62½ cts., and even through the rest. We have heavy fifty thousand 50,000 yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, AND
26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.
Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.
Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.
See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
Having removed our business from No. 30 WEST DIAMOND STREET, Allegheny City, to
211 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh,
We will be pleased to see all our old customers, and all others who may want anything in our line.
A. MARTIN & CO.,
211 Liberty street.

A. MARTIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Cracker Bakers
AND
CONFECTIONERS
211 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON
ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
PRICES FOR THE TIMES.
At $1.60,
Cheney Brothers' Best Black American Silks, an extraordinary bargain.
At $3 00,
Trimmed Felt Suits, not more than one-half their value.
At $1.25,
Sewing Machines—the "Little Nell," a marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
At 37 1-2 and 50c,
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear, a bargain for the times. Also, a Splendid Stock of Higher and Lower Price Goods equally cheap.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.
BLANKETS,
Coverlets, Quilts, Comfortables. Especial attention invited to these, as we have a
VERY LARGE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

Furs! Furs! Furs!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
Are now opening their large and elegantly assorted stock of FURS, comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and which we guarantee to sell at prices fully 25 per cent. less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices.

MUFFS	at $2 00
MUFFS	at 2.50
MUFFS	at 3 00
MUFFS	at 4.00
MUFFS	at 5.00

Muffs at $6, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 18.50, 20, 22.50, 25 and 30.

SETS	at $2.00
SETS	at 2.50
SETS	at 3.00
SETS	at 5.00

Sets at $6.50, 8, 10, 12.50, 15, 20, 22.50, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50.

Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make and quality of Fur, such as
Muskrat, Alaska Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Coney, Mink Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Russian Sable, Black Martin, Lynx, Seal, &c., &c.,
In Muffs, Collars, Berthas and Boas.
We solicit an examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with those of other Houses.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
in great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

OILS, &c.
WARDEN, FREW & CO.
OFFICES:
111 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
SEVENTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
PETROLEUM.
Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments.

Waring Brothers,
Successors to WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address,
Waring Brothers & Co.,
307 Walnut street.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
Manufacturers of
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
And Dealers in
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. B. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
Prices for the Times.
At 6 1-4c,
Good Prints. Also good Linen Crash.
At 8 1-3c,
25 Cases of the best Prints, and plenty of them, more to come.
At 10c,
Wide, Dark Stripe Dress Goods, heavy wide Standard Brown Sheetings.
At 12 1-2c,
Great variety choice Dress Goods, including Reps, Delaines, Stripe Poplins, &c., &c. Also extra quality 4-4 wide Shirting long cloths.
At 16 2-3c,
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.
At 18 3-4c,
Country Barred Flannels.
At 18 3-4c,
Black Alpacas, heavy goods, pure color, about one-half their value. Also, large stock of Dress Goods, cheap in proportion.
At 25c,
Black and Colored Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins, extra quality. Also, Plaid, Stripe and Mixed Goods, extra bargains.
IMMENSE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Dress Goods of all kinds at prices quite as low as the above.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AUCTION SALES.
PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
CAPITAL, $400,000.
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
jn2-4

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Saturday nights from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LORD, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. H. Lopton,
Alex. Thode, sr., J. P. Smith,
A. T. Dickson, Jno. W. Chaney,
Wm. Thaw, jr., W. H. Irwin,
Samuel A. Lord.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed. Collections on Merchandise a specialty. Attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo pages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, H. Sepers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agents relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. SEKER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Reeb, M. A. Sauser,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
Jno. Dalzell, C. A. Carnahan,
Robt. J. Grier, C. Schleiper,
W. McKee, James Irvin. nwr

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, 6 P. M., Nov. 11, 1873.

To-day the street was full of rumors—some unfounded, and some too true. The suspension of a bank at East Liberty, and another in this city, caused a great deal of distrust and caused men to anxiously ask, "What next?" The air is full of rumors; the credit of the best houses is attacked, and all confidence seems to be shaken.

Money is hard to get. Holders value it so closely that even high rates hardly tempt them to part with it. The anxious query on all sides is: What shall be done? Plainly there must be help coming soon from some quarter, or else very great disasters may overtake our business interests. Surely some plan can be devised to bridge over this difficulty, and relief will come soon.

In New York to-day stocks were active at stronger prices. The feeling in financial circles is growing better every day, and as confidence returns stocks will go up rapidly.

Gold has remained steady all day at about 107⅛, but shows no indication of decline.

Lather S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tues'y.
Gold	107⅛	107⅛
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	112½	112¾
" 1862	106	106¼
" 1864	107⅛	107⅜
" 1865	107¾	107¾
" 1865 new.	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868—coupons.	111	110¾
10-40's—coupons	105	105¾
Currency 6's	109¾	109¾
Gold 5 per cents	106½	106⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	80¾	82¾
Erie	38¾	38¾
R. I. & P.	1	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	17⅜	18
St. Paul	23⅜	25¾
Do. preferred	45	46¾
Michigan Southern	62¾	64½
Do. Central	65	69
North Western Common	35½	37
Do. preferred	54¾	56¾
Rock Island	88¾	89¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	28½	29¾
Western Union Telegraph	81¾	82
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾	23¾
Union Pacific	16¾	17
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	36¾
Marion	102	105¾
Chicago and Alton	85	90
Adams Express	79	80
American Express	47½	48¾
U. S. Express	50	51½
W. Fargo & Co. Express	63	64¾
I. C.	93	89
Fort Wayne	81	80½
Quicksilver	15	16
Canton	45	45
New Jersey Central	84	86¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16	16
Do preferred	21	21

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Monday.	Tues'y.
Penna. Central	42¾	44½
Reading	49¾	49¾
United Cos. of N. J.		112
Oil Creek	15	15
Lehigh Valley	56	56
Central Transportation	36	36
Empire Transportation	47	48
Penna. scrip dividend		90

NEW YORK, November 11, 1873.

Money was easier at 5 to 7. Prime discount was dull at 12 to 18. The banks gained $1,000,000 in legal tenders to-day. Sterling was firmer for sixty days at 109¾@109¾, and weaker for sight at 108@108¾. Customs receipts $238,000. Gold was quiet at from 107⅝ to 107¾, closing at 107¾. Loans were from 4 to 7 for carrying, and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $182,000. Clearings $45,609,000. Governments were barely steady in late dealings. Stocks were strong and higher at an advance of ⅛ to 5⅝ per cent. up to the end of the second call. When the report of the Clearing House Association was made public a reaction of ⅛ to 2 per cent. took place. Towards the close there was a firmer feeling, though the afternoon decline was not fully recovered. Larger business was done than usual. Dealings were particularly animated in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Union Pacific and Ohio. Many short contracts were covered to-day.

The *Express* says: "If the Clearing House report is adopted, then the present Wall street machinery for speculation will be destroyed and new methods will have to be adopted."

The volume of the business on the Stock Exchange was unusually large, aggregating between 12 and 2 o'clock 80,000 shares, of which 33,000 were Western Union, 4,800 Union Pacific, 1,700 Wabash, 1,800 Pacific Mail, 2,400 Ohios, 13,400 Central, 3,300 St. Paul, 12,000 Lake Shore, 500 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 700 Harlem, 400 Erie, 300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 600 Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 1,500 C. C. & I. C., 1,200 Rock Island, 1,000 Northwestern, and 300 Northwestern preferred.

Appended to the report of the Clearing House committee are articles of association, relating chiefly to banks, and the following in regard to bank statements, which is of public interest:

Article 12. Every bank a member of the Clearing House Association shall, every Saturday, before 12 M., furnish a weekly statement of its condition to the manager, for publication, showing the average amount of its loans and discounts; 2d, specie; 3d, legal tender notes; 4th, circulation; 5th, deposits—and shall also furnish, for the information of the association, such other items as may be called for by the Clearing House Committee. The question of making statements of the actual condition of its banks in addition is left to the Clearing House Committee.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons, 1881, 112½; 5 20s, '62, 106¾; do. '64, 107¼; do. '65, 107¾; do. '65, new, 109¾; do. '67, 110¾; '68, 110¾; new 5s, 106¾; 10-40s, 105¾; currency 6s, 109¼.

State Securities.—Missouri, 85¾; Tennessee old, 64; do. new, 54; Virginia new, 55; do. old, 32; North Carolina old, 20; do. new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph, 83½; Quicksilver, 16; Adams Express, 81¾; Fargo, 60; American Express, 50¾; United States Express, 68; Pacific Mail, 29¾; New York Central, 82½; Erie, 38¾; preferred, 57; Hudson, 106¾; do. preferred, 109; Michigan Central, 69; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 79½; North Western, 37; do. preferred, 56¾; Rock Island, 86¾, ex. div.; New Jersey Central, 86¾; St. Paul, 24¾; do. preferred, 47¾; Toledo & Wabash, 38; do. preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 80¾; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 29; Chicago & Alton, 90; do. preferred, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 87¾; Burlington & Quincy, 81¼; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 183½; Illinois Central, 85; Union Pacific, 17¾; Central Pacific, 34; Union, 71¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 87¼.

LONDON, November 11—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅝@92½; account 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; do. '67 95¾; 10-40s, 90½; new 5s 90¾, Erie, 38¾.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 56f 92c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 11, 1873.

The leading produce markets present but little that is really new or important; the demand for almost everything is still confined to supplying immediate wants, while in regard to values, there have been no particular or important changes within the past 24 hours. Some of our merchants report that they are doing a very fair business, and that their collections are just as good as they were before the panic, while others tell quite a different story. The rumors that are almost constantly in circulation regarding the standing of banks and firms, many of which have no foundation; in fact, have a bad influence, and people should look for correspondents to them unless satisfied that they have some basis.

APPLES—We can report a very fair demand, with regular sales at $4.50@4.50 per bairel for inferior to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues to come in more freely, but with steady demand, prices are still fully sustained, ranging from 6 to 6c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is still quotable at 4¾@5 cents per ℔—most of the sales at 4¾.

BEANS—In good supply, but, there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales, hence, prices remain as last quoted, $2.25@2.75 ℘ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll may be fairly quoted at 25@27, and the supply, although the market is not overstocked, is fully up to the demand; medium to good, 18@22.

CRANBERRIES—Fair to choice Jersey berries at $1.60@1.62 ℘ bushel.

CIDER—Continues to come in sparingly, but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain as he last quoted, $7 to $10 ℘ bbl.

CHEESE—Choice Ohio Factory, September make, 14@14¾ to the trade, and 15@15¾ in a jobbing way. Common W.R., 12¾@13. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 15@16c. as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very quiet and unchanged. Apples, 4 to 4½c, according to quality. Peaches, halves, 10@12.

EGGS—Market is quiet and unchanged, 24@27 cts. the outside figure for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—Trade is quiet, the demand seems to be falling off, though this may be attributed to the fact that dealers and jobbers are refusing to sell to long winded and doubtful buyers unless for cash. Prices are weak and drooping Spring wheat extras may be fairly quoted at $5.50@5.75 for Wisconsins, and $5@5.25 for Minnesotas, red winters $7.50@7.75 for fair to good, and $8 for choice; cash buyers can readily get what they want at inside quotations. Rye flour $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is but little doing in any kind of grain, and since the date of our last report there has been no quotable change in prices; there is no mistaking the general tendency is weak and nothing but a good outlet will maintain any exchange. Corn is slightly declined; we reduce our quotations to 43@45, the outside figure for prime white. Shelled Corn is offering at 38 free in elevator, and we have quoted at 40@42 in trade, and at 42@43. Rye unchanged at 80@85. Good fall Barley is quoted at $1.35. There seems to be no movement in Oats.

GROCERIES—The market continues slow, the demand for the leading staples being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, while our merchants are rejecting the orders of doubtful and long winded buyers. Sugars continue weak, although the bottom will certainly soon be reached. There is a limit to everything, and there is a limit to the price of Sugar or Coffee. The reported offals, especially in New York, where there has been a slight decline within the past 48 hours.

Sugars—Fair Cut Loaf, 11¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10⅝; Standard A, 10⅜; 'B' Soft, 10c. C, 9¾; Extra C, 9¾; Yellow C, 9¼; Other Yellow Sugars, 7¾ to 9¼ as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 20@22; good to prime 19@20; fair, 18@19c. Roasted on lb. packages 26c; loose, 24c.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 75@78c; Prime 70 to 72.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

GAME—Whole Deer, 10@12 cents per pound. Saddles, 15@18c. Grouse, ₱ dozen, $4. Pheasants, $4. Quail, $2@2.50. Squirrel, $1@1.50. Wild Turkeys, $1.50@2 each.

HONEY—Is selling at 35@36c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50@5.

HAY—There was a very fair supply of loose in Allegheny to-day and it sold at former rates, $20@22, according to quality. Baled was quoted at $18@22 for light, and $20@25 for loose pre sed.

MILL FEED—There is not much inquiry, especially for car load lots; no change in prices. Middlings, $1.20@1.30 per cwt. Bran, 80@90.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $4@5 ℘ bushel. Hickory Nuts, $1@1.50. Black Walnuts, 50@75c.

ONIONS—$4@4.50 ℘ bbl.

PEARS—$1.25@1.50 ℘ bushel.

POTATOES—Peach Blows may be quoted at 90c per bushel on track, and other kinds at 75@85. Baltimore Sweets, $3.50@4 ℘ bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens continue dull and prices are lower, 4@5c per pair. Dressed chickens, 6@7c. Dressed Turkeys, 10@11c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured hams, 9 ℔ lb, 13. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¼; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 7¾. Clear Rib Sides, 9¼. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $15.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 9c. Bacon Hams, 12c. Do. Sides, 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do. in 5 lb. tin cans, 11½. Do. in 3 lb. pails without wood, 10½. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 10¾. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13¼. Ham Sausage, 10.

LARD—Quoted at 9@9¼c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.85@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

WHISKY—High wines, 92@93c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 11, 1873.

The Petroleum trade continues considerably demoralized; instead of improving it appears to be growing worse and worse. Exporters are still reported as being out of the market; they are receiving what they contracted for some time ago, but for the present are refusing to make new contracts. It is difficult to give quotations in the present unsettled condition of the market, but there is no getting over the fact that prices are steadily shrinking. It was rumored—we do not vouch for the correctness of the report—that sales had been made in New York, Philadelphia, and 18¾c in New York, equal to 9¾@10c free on cars here. Crude is dull and nominal at 6¾@6¾ barrel at Parker, equal to 3 95@4 05 cents ₱ gallon delivered here.

Oil Barrels continue dull and weak, though, as compared with yesterday, prices are not materially changed. Countries, $1.9@1.95; city make, $2.00.

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Our wheat market the past week has been characterized by violent fluctuations and a fair degree of activity; the chief causes of the rapid changes in the market are the decline and great depression in commercial sterling, the absence of freight room, a more stringent money markets unfavorable advices from Europe, and a great decline in stocks and real estate. All these causes have at times exerted a very decided influence, demoralizing the market, unsettling values; and since Tuesday last buyers have had a marked advantage. Soon after our last a much better feeling prevailed, and buyers generally stocked themselves freely; this, together with the unsettled weather, for the time being imparted a far more hopeful feeling to the market, and the opinion was generally expressed that the worst had passed, and that we had touched the lowest point, and there was certainly good reason to think so; but we soon had reason to change our opinion, and all the advance obtained early in the week was speedily lost. The great difficulty in placing exchange, we fear, is likely to continue for some weeks to come, but with a more liberal supply of tonnage and lower rates of freight, at an early day a more active movement of the crops is not improbable ere the close of the month. The much lower prices current cannot fail to attract the attention of buyers, and with lower freights we think the means will be forthcoming to market our crops, and remove the gloom and apprehension for the future that now prevails. The failing off in the movement of the crops at the west is very great; indeed, ere the close of the year this will be fully realized here. It is now very evident that we shall close the year with a limited stock, but in the present state of the finances of the country, all speculative inclination seems to be checked—instead of confidence in the future, we have distrust and apprehension. Ere the close of the month we shall have a decided falling off in the receipts, and we look for a better state of things after the 1st proximo. The amount of capital required to handle the crop will be far less than last season, and with liberal supplies of gold from Europe and immense supplies of silver from our Secretary of the Treasury, we should take courage, and hope for the best. The exports of the week are 1,044,994 bushels against 414,838 the corresponding week last year.

The strong feeling and fairly active demand which characterized the lower grades of flour this day week was of short duration, the continued depression in commercial affairs and lower rates current for it, the great difficulty in placing it, a material decline in Wheat, and the absence of freight room have produced a marked reaction and greatly unsettled values; the decline has been the most noticeable; small invoices of shipping extras and common superfine, good lines of shipping extras, being comparatively scarce have declined but slightly; the local and provincial demand was moderate, and the inquiry from the West Indies has been limited, and consequently receivers have found a poor market for the numerous small lots, and have been compelled to accept the very low price bid, hence we have a very unusual wide range in the prices of shipping extras, a good business has been done in superfine at the decline, but No. 2 has sold heavily even at the lower prices current. Winter wheat seconds are again lower and have been sold with great difficulty; all winter wheat brands are weaker, and we have had to note from day to day great irregularity in the prices obtained; in many instances large concessions have been made to effect sales promptly for cash; the large decline submitted to in white wheat extras was quite a surprise to us, as there is no doubt the crop of white wheat at the West was much below an average and western millers during the past six weeks, it is well known, have not stocked themselves largely, and many mills have been idle, hence, we did not look for so great a decline in good and choice white wheat extras as the stock is light and the supplies in prospect limited; it is undoubtedly true that the total consumption has fallen off materially the last two months, and to this and the great panic and stringency in the money market may be attributed the material decline and depression in flour above noticed to; we have had a very limited inquiry for the future, and there is an absence of speculative inquiry for all grades; at yesterday's market most grades were easier and difficult of sale; good "lines" of State Extras were fairly sustained and in good demand, chiefly for London. Choice family extras in many cases were pressed for sale; Minnesota extras were more active, and on common grades, a further decline was submitted to; our present stock is moderate and the prospects are now we shall close the year with a limited supply; the exports of the week are 34,539 bris against 30,726 barrels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton better request at 13 15 16@14c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $4.65@5.80; common to good $5.70@6.50; good to choice $6.20@6.90. Whisky steady; 92c. Wheat active; No. 2 spring $1.30; No. 3 Northwestern $1.25@1.30; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.33¼@1.34½; No 1 do $1.38@1.40. Rye steady at 88@94c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 42,000 bushels; prime western mixed 40@60½c; inferior western mixed 58½c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts 15,000 bushels; mixed western afloat 46½@47½c; white 47@49c. Eggs firm at 25½c. Hay, hops, and groceries unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 8c; refined 14½c. Pork dull at $15. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firm at 7¾c. Lard firmer; 7 5 16@7¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, November 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; in moderate demand and higher; No 1 spring 96c; No 2 do 94½c cash; 94¾c seller December; No 3 87@87¾c; rejected 80@80¾c. Corn; demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 35½c cash or seller November; 36¼c seller December; 37¾c seller January; rejected 34@34½c; new do. 32c. Oats active and prices advanced; No 2 28¾c cash; 29c seller December; rejected 26¾c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 60@60¼c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No 2, $1.20@1.23; No 1 steady at 80@82c. Provisions: demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $13.75 cash; $11.25@11.37½ December. Lard active and prices advanced; 6¾@6¾c; sales of seller February at 7¾c. Dry shoulders 4c; short rib middles 5¾c. Beef: mess 6c packed; sales of shoulders, 15 days in salt, at 5¾c. Green hams sold 16 pounds average 6¾c; 15 pounds do. 6¾c; 12 pounds do. 7c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 87c. Dressed hogs sold, round lots, last half December and first half January $4.50. Freights to Buffalo nominal at 6.

NEW ORLEANS, November 11.—Pork dull; offering $15. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders and clear ribs 6¼c; clear 6¾c. Hams nominal at 9c. Lard easier; tierce 8¼@8¾c; keg 10c. Sugar dull and declining; inferior 4½@5c; common 5¾@6c; good fair to fully fair 7¾, 8@8½c; seconds 8@8¼c; yellow clarified to white 9@9¾c. Molasses dull and declined; prime to strictly prime 47@54c; choice 55@56c. Cotton active; sales 6,500 bales; mostly for certified checks; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾@13c. Low middling to strict low middling 13¼@13¾c; middlings to good middlings 14¼@15¾c; receipts 4 625; exports to Great Britain 1,313; stock 84,673.

LONDON, November 11.—Linseed oil 30s. Turpentine 31s 9d@32s.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton dull at 8⅜@8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 3,500 bales were American and 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Red western spring wheat 11s 5d@12s; red winter 11s 10d@12s 2d. Corn 32s@33s 3d. Pork 71s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cheese 67s. Tallow 38s 6d. Refined petroleum 13¾d.

ANTWERP, November 11.—Refined petroleum 27f.

CINCINNATI, O., November 11.—Cotton steady; 13¼c. Flour dull at $6.25@6.50. Wheat quiet; $1.25@1.30. Corn: demand fair, and market firm at 45c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Oats steady and in moderate demand. 24@25c. Pork nominal at 12½. Lard quiet; steam 6 9-16@6¾c; kettle 7c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼@4½c; clear ribs 6¾@6c; clear 5¾c. Bacon: good demand; shoulders 5¾@6c; clear ribs 5¾@6c; clear 6¼c. Hogs: fair demand; $3.70@3.80. Whisky: sales at 86c.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; choice amber $1.60; good to prime red $1.50@1.55. Corn dull at 60@61c. Oats weak and lower; western mixed 47c; white 48c. Rye dull; western nominal. Mess pork nominal at $13.75@15.00. Bulk shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 11@12c. Lard nominal at 7¾@7½c. Butter scarce and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 91@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Flour dull and declining; superfine $4@4.25; State, Indiana and Ohio extra family $7@7.65. Wheat weak; red $1.45@1.50; amber $1.56@1.64. Rye held at 80@85c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow 63c; mixed western 61@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46@50½c. Petroleum: crude 10½c; refined 14½@14¾c. Whisky steady at 91½@92c.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1.06½; No 2 99½c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 30c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye: demand fair and market firm: No 1 65c. Barley dull and nominal at $1.30. Freights to Buffalo 7c; to Oswego 12c.

MEMPHIS, November 11.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; middling upland 11¼c; low middling 12¾c; good ordinary 12¾c; net receipts 2,340; shipments 2,069; stock 80,725. Flour dull at $7.50@8.50. Corn firm at 67c. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats: no stock. Lard dull and nominal at 8¼@8½c.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@62c. Oats quiet at 45@47c. Pork $13.50. Bacon steady at 6¼@6¾c. Lard: tierces 8c; kegs 8¼c. Bulk shoulders nominal; clear rib 5¾c; clear 6c. Whisky quiet and firm at 87@88c.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1.30; amber Michigan spot $1.31¾; seller December $1.33; seller January $1.37¾; No. 1 red $1.36¾; No. 2 red $1.28. Corn steady; high mixed 42c; low mixed 41¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1 36¾c; No. 2 34c.

NASHVILLE, November 11.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm at 11@11¼c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Lard 8c. Bacon shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 7¾c. Hams, sugar cured 11¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

OSWEGO, November 11.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.40; extra white Michigan $1.76. Corn dull at 58@57c.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Grain unchanged but firm; very little doing. Petroleum lower; 13¾c for standard white car lots.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 11.—Cattle: receipts to day, including 68 cars reported to arrive, 1,258; total for the week 2,805, or 164 cars, against 245 cars same time last week. Market dull, the meanest known here since 1863; no eastern buyers in attendance; no trade. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000; total supply for the week 4,600, against 5,600 same time last week. Market not yet opened. A number of flocks of sheep held over from last week are pastured in the suburbs. Hogs: receipts to-day, including reported arrivals 5,500; total for the week, 29,000, against a like number same time last week; market active; $3.40@3.75 for rough to prime hogs, the last quotation for prime Ohio hogs averaging 360; about 4,000 were disposed of.

WATERTOWN, Mass., November 11.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,348; prices for cattle have not varied essentially from last week; sales of choice at $10; extra at $9@9.50; first quality at $8@8.50; second at $6@7.70; third at $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 9,270; the market for the various grades are not improved since last week. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky dull and nominal at 91@91¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Flour dull and declining; superfine $4@4.25; State, Indiana and Ohio extra family $7@7.65. Wheat weak; red $1.45@1.50; amber $1.56@1.64. Rye held at 80@85c. Corn quiet and steady; yellow 63c; mixed western 61@62c. Oats quiet and steady at 46@50½c. Petroleum: crude 10½c; refined 14½@14¾c. Whisky steady at 91½@92c.

LOUISVILLE, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c. Flour, wheat, rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@62c. Oats quiet at 45@47c. Pork $13.50. Bacon steady at 6¼@6¾c. Lard: tierces 8c; kegs 8¼c. Bulk shoulders nominal; clear rib 5¾c; clear 6c. Whisky quiet and firm at 87@88c.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The stage of water last evening was six feet six inches in the channel. Cloudy and cool, with every appearance at this writing of more rain. Business, while it cannot by any means be called active, appears to be improving slowly.

No arrivals except the slackwater packets, and the Storm, from Wheeling, and the Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, and the C. W. Hornbrook, for Wheeling, were the only departures.

Captain Brennan has deferred the departure of the Juniata until to-morrow evening, at which time she will positively take her departure.

The Comet, Captain Hare, will be the first boat out for St. Louis, and shippers should bear this in mind.

—Yesterday's Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following: The Barnhard arrived yesterday with miscellaneous low. The Ironsides passed up with 5 barges ore. The Robert Peebles and Brilliant started up the river with tows of empty barges. The Ohio No. 2 brought 300 head of hogs yesterday. She took up a safe weighing 8 tons for the Wellsville Bank at Rochester. Capt. T. F. Eckert found the barge Maude Lowery very badly broken, so badly that it will most likely not pay to raise her. The iron ore will be raised ... The bodies of six men and two women have been found near the wreck of the Mary Poe ... W. H. Brown, the Pittsburg pilot, is now in New Orleans. Capt. John M. Cloud, reported as having died at Shreveport, is recovering. The big anchor found on Cumberland dam was recently, by Mr. Weeks, of Smithland, Ky., was placed there by Capt. Bedard last winter, and had been moved from its original position by the ice, and so lost. It is an anchor that belonged to the old gunboat Pittsburg, and has been on the bank at Smithland since the war. It is not, therefore, as old as at first supposed.

—The Louisville Courier of Tuesday says: The last pair of lock gates for the new canal were launched from James Howard and Company's shipyard yesterday morning, and were towed down by the Walker Morris. They will be hung Rre steady and in moderate demand; No 1 60@ 60¼c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No 2, $1.20@1.23; No 1 steady at 80@82c. Provisions: demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $13.75 cash; $11.25@11.37½ December. Lard active and prices advanced; 6¾@6¾c; sales of seller February at 7¾c. Dry shoulders 4c; short rib middles 5¾c. Beef: mess 6c packed; sales of shoulders, 15 days in salt, at 5¾c. Green hams sold 16 pounds average 6¾c; 15 pounds do. 6¾c; 12 pounds do. 7c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 87c. Dressed hogs sold, round lots, last half December and first half January $4.50. Freights to Buffalo nominal at 6.

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PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Adriatic at New York, steamer City of Brussels at New York, steamer Baltimore at Bremen.

An "Artist" in Trouble.

Yesterday afternoon Jacob Von Ullom was brought before Alderman Kreuter on a charge of seduction under breach promise of marriage. The defendant it is alleged, is an artist of some pretensions, and in his prerogatives to sell his pictures he won the affections of a most estimable young lady. He is a young man of blonde complexion and of very winsome ways. The lady offered to compromise matters by marriage, but he said he would go to the penitentiary first. He was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing.

Death of Mrs. Miller.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Miller, the woman who was struck on the head with a bucket by a Mrs Staler, at the Allegheny Poor Farm, on Friday last, died from the effect of her injuries. The full particulars of the tragedy were reported in Saturday's GAZETTE. Both women had been confined in the asylum for some time, but as they were lunatics of a mild type, they were removed to the Hospital. Mrs. Miller had been an inmate of the Dixmont Hospital for thirteen years.

Condition of Affairs at Brady's Bend.

The iron works at Brady's Bend have been suspended for some two weeks now and we learn from the Titusville *Herald* that "the whole population, of between two thousand five hundred and three thousand persons, are on the brink of starvation. The company propose to stock the store with bread and provisions and pay the men when the crisis is over if they will go to work on these conditions. It is probable they will be compelled to accede to these or any other terms rather than remain idle and in want."

Out of Work.

That there are numbers of men out of employment in the city was illustrated yesterday by a circumstance which came under the observation of a firm in this city. One of our establishments in which there is machinery used, needed a boy as engineer, and advertised for one. In answer they were waited upon early in the morning by twenty-five men, each of whom seemed anxious to secure the situation. The salary is only five dollars a week, but many of the applicants seemed anxious to take it at that price, and one of them, who was finally selected, said he would be under great obligations to the firm if they would engage him.

Southeast Pittsburgh District Conference.

This body met at McKeesport on Monday evening, Rev. L. R. Beacom, P. E., Presiding Elder. The session opened with a sermon by Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor of the Centre Avenue Church, of this city. The exercises of Tuesday forenoon and afternoon were occupied with organizing committees, examining candidates for orders and admission into the Annual Conference, examining the character of local preachers, licenses, etc. In the evening, lecture by Rev. Dr. J. Horner, subject, "Inspiration and advanced thought." To-day will be occupied with discussing some important questions bearing upon the doctrines and policy of the church. The Conference will adjourn this evening.

The International Bank.

Among the Savings Banks of Pittsburgh, none has had a more successful career or has proven itself more worthy of confidence than the "International," located corner of Market and Liberty streets. The International, though among our younger financial institutions, has fallen behind none of them in reliability and proportionate business, and no depositor has ever had occasion to fear for the safety of his money or to complain of unreasonable restrictions. Through all the season of panic the "International" has kept on the even tenor of its way, and every day has given fresh evidence of the prudence with which it is managed, and of its solidity as a fiscal institution. It is well calculated to inspire confidence in by its directors, and by confining themselves to a strictly legitimate banking business, they have won for the International the highest reputation among bankers and among prudent depositors who are judges of the safety of a bank.

The International is conducted on the "individual liability" plan, every stockholder being liable, and these stockholders representing several millions of dollars. Taking this fact in connection with a knowledge of its business and of the character of its managers and we cannot see how a bank can offer more security.

COMET DISCOVERED.

Dispatch by Cable to the Smithsonian Institute and Through It to the Allegheny Observatory — Coggia, of Marseilles, France, the Discoverer.

All arrangement has recently been completed by which a certain limited number of dispatches are sent free by the Atlantic cable for the use of American observatories. A telegram dated the 11th was received yesterday from Prof. Joseph Henry at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., by Prof. S. P. Langley, at the Allegheny observatory, stating that a comet had been discovered at Marseilles, France, by Coggia. Its right ascension is sixteen hours and twenty-three minutes, and it is in north declination twenty-seven degrees and twenty-six minutes. It has a slight motion toward the southwest. The message was received yesterday by the cable, at the Smithsonian Institute, and through it sent to the observatory in Allegheny city.

A DECISION TO-DAY.

Mr. Mullett and the Postoffice Site.

Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of Government buildings, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and last night was the guest of General Negley. He spent the greater part of yesterday in learning the opinions of some of our prominent citizens with a view to making a final decision in regard to the site for a new postoffice. In conversation Mr. Mullett said he could not consider any site that did not come within the limit of the appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars. The site selected by the Commissioners did not come inside the requirements as to price, and did not conform to the instructions as to grade, and, strictly speaking, for these reasons was never before the department. He said that he had no doubt he would shortly decide the question as to the site. To-day, in company with the Commissioners and Mr. Taylor, first Controller of the Treasury department, Mr. Mullett will examine the different sites, after which a meeting will be held in the private office of Squire Steele and the matter probably definitely settled.

SUSPENDED.

Closing Doors at the Duquesne and at the East Liberty Savings Banks.

Yesterday morning, shortly after nine o'clock, the Duquesne Savings Bank, located at No. 64 Fourth avenue, closed doors, and the announcement was made of a temporary suspension of business. The business of this bank is confined principally to bonds or mortgages, and securities, which, though very good and ample for the protection of depositors, cannot be realized upon at once, and when a heavy draft was made on them for currency, they were unable to realize upon their securities at once, and hence a temporary suspension. The Directors state that their assets are much larger in amount than their liabilities, and every depositor is secure. A statement is in course of preparation. It is said that the assets are fifty per cent. in advance of its liabilities.

EAST LIBERTY SAVINGS BANK.

The East Liberty Savings and Deposit Company did not open for business yesterday, and the depositors were informed that business was temporarily suspended, owing to the inability of the bank to realize ready funds on securities. The bank's business is similar to that of the Duquesne, and its temporary suspension was brought about in the same way. Its assets are put down at $40,000 over its liabilities, and it is proposed to pay up the depositors as fast as the currency can be realized on the securities.

There were as usual rumors of other banks going down and the names of several leading institutions were mentioned, but as has heretofore been the case a little investigation developed the falsity of the flying statements. At one bank in particular, the cashier, when investigated, expressed the greatest surprise, and stated that instead of suspending the bank had never done more in one day a larger or more profitable business.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

A Reliable Establishment—No Fancy Claptrap—A Fair Examination of Goods and Prices Solicited — Extraordinary Bargains.

One of the institutions of Pittsburgh is the great Department Store, No. 59 Fifth avenue, of which Mr. D. W. Evans is proprietor. This establishment has become noted within the past few years, for good goods and marvellously low prices. It is not a "dollar store," but is managed on the department plan—that is, the store is arranged in departments, in each of which there is one fixed uniform price. The goods, according to their value, are divided efamong these departments, and the prices plainly marked, the cost price as well as the selling price, so that the purchaser knows as well as the storekeeper the value of the article. The departments range in price from ten cents to $3 00, and up as high as $50.00, and every article is guaranteed to be as it is represented. This is entirely different from the clap-trap one dollar plan, where every article, large or small, is fixed at one dollar, and where the dealer makes up for a little undercharge on one article by immense overcharges on others.

Mr. Evans has been conducting business on the department plan in Pittsburgh for years and his success is the best evidence of the merits of his goods. He claims to be able to sell better goods at far cheaper rates than any other house in the city and challenges a comparison of his stock and prices with any elsewhere.

Just now he proposes to suit himself to panicky times and therefore has made a reduction of *twenty per cent.* in all departments. He has had in a fresh new stock, purchased at panic prices in the east, and this good fortune he proposes to share with his friends.

It would require more space than we have at command to detail the varieties of his stock, but they fill part counters of the celebrated makes of George Westonholm's, Joseph Rogers & Sons, Wade & Butcher; also, fine line of table cutlery, Rogers' scissors, shears, opera, field and spy glasses, solid gold bracelets, solid gold studs, sleeve buttons, charms, lockets, pins, fine rolled gold plate jewelry in newest patterns, bronze figures, vases, toilet sets, fine jewel cases, work desks, ladies' belts, musical albums and boxes, satchels, bags, brackets, wall pockets and towel racks, fine toy tea sets, extra fine wax dolls, tool chests, and a myriad array of holiday goods, that are bearing down the shelves, every penny can be suited and every purse reached in the assortment, and our readers who wish to secure the great bargains ought to drop into the store, Masonic Hall building, at once and make their selections.

THE U. S. MAIL ROBBERS.

Commencement of the Trial of Dudley and Wales Yesterday in the U. S. Court — Interesting Testimony—The Agitation of a Young Lady Witness.

Yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McKennan presiding, the case of the United States vs. Wm. R. Wales, Robert L. Dudley (*alias* T. K. Cone, *alias* R. D. Randall) and Mrs. Stevennetta Helen Dudley, was called up for trial on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to rob the mails. Against Wales there are four other indictments, six against Dudley, and one against Mrs. Dudley. The two former are indicted as mail robbers, and the latter as an accessory before the fact. Our readers are no doubt pretty well informed in regard to this case, as at the time of the arrest of the defendants the particulars of their robberies were given as full as possible. The prisoners are represented by R. B. Carnahan and George W. De Camp, Esqs., and the Government by District Attorney Swoope. Governor Washburne, of Wisconsin, an important witness in the case, was also present during the trial. The indictment on which Wales and Dudley are now being tried is a joint one, charging them with conspiracy. The prisoners were arraigned and each plead "not guilty," after which the work of empanneling a jury was commenced, at the conclusion of which Mr. Swoope opened the case on behalf of the Government. After a few preliminary remarks, the District Attorney stated that the indictment upon which the defendants are now being tried is for conspiracy against the laws of the United States. It was selected as the first on which to try them, for the reason that it embraces them both, and involves the whole of their transactions, and because it would bring to the knowledge of the court all of the

RAMIFICATIONS OF THEIR OFFENSES

in one grand whole. The particular offense charged in this indictment is the abstraction of a letter, sent by Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, to Dr. Richardson, of Boston, Mass. This letter was mailed on the 27th of May, 1872, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, but it was never received by Dr. Richardson, and did not reach Boston. It was abstracted from the mails and negotiated in this city, by one of these defendants, R. L. Dudley, the name to the draft having been forged. The speaker then detailed the manner in which the defendants

ABSTRACTED THE DRAFTS

from the mails and negotiated them. Wales, who was a resident of Ohio some years ago, was appointed a route agent on one of the western railroads, and while there, of course, got a fair understanding of the postal service. He afterwards went to St. Louis where he met Dudley, in a boarding house, and became rather "thick." They concluded on a plan to "make a raise." Wales, while in the capacity of route agent, had a young man named Harmon in his employ. This Harmon is now route agent on the road between Toledo and Buffalo. The plan was for Wales to travel around on the cars with Harmon, piller letters, and those containing drafts were sent to Dudley, who succeeded in various plausible ways in negotiating them at the offices of the Adams Express Company in different parts of the country. Altogether it is estimated that the trio succeeded in getting in this manner over sixty thousand dollars. At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Swoope, he commenced to call

WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The first was Dr. F. B. Cooper, who, being sworn, said that he was a practicing physician in Allegheny, and knew Dudley, but had no recollection of having ever seen Wales. Dudley and his wife had been at his house frequently, and for a week or two they had taken their meals there. Dudley was at his house in May or June. Dudley was married to his wife's sister, at least it was said he was married to her. Two detectives came to his house looking for Dudley and his wife, after they had left, about two years ago. He did not know that Dudley was engaged in any business while at his house.

DON'T RECOGNIZE WALES.

The next witness, Miss Alice Sheridan, testified as follows: Know R. L. Dudley; think he was in Pittsburgh in May or June, 1872, but am not sure; have seen him at the house of my brother-in-law, Dr. Cooper; I met a gentleman by the name of Wales at Dr. Cooper's the time I was there; Mr. Dudley and his wife were taking their meals at the doctor's at that time.

Cross-examined—Don't recognize that man (Wales) as the one introduced by Mr. Dudley.

Mr. L. O. Loomis testified that he first saw Dudley in 1856; in March of that year the defendant came to his office to get his life insured, and got the policy on the 31st of March. The policy was shown. Ed. N. Grattan, a dealer in stationery and bindery in Philadelphia, testified that he thought Dudley was the man who was known by

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He had a real estate office in the same building witnesses' was in. He did some printing for Cone, which was shown; Cone was absent for about two months and left in January or February, 1873. On cross examination the witness said (pointing to Dudley) that he looked very much like Cone, but his features were changed. He thought he could tell better if he had his hat on. Dudley put on his hat, but on witness said he couldn't say whether it was Cone or not, but he thought it was (Laughter).

THAT IS MY SIGN.

Joseph H. Reynolds, sworn—Live in Philadelphia, and have charge of the Collection Department of Adams Express Company; (two checks shown); have seen these checks; they are endorsed by T. H. Cone, 22 Chestnut street; he said that was his name; it was on the 9th of January; I said he must get somebody to identify him; "Why," he said, "there is my sign across the street," pointing to a sign on which was T. H. Cone; he also referred to Mr. Grattan; I then paid the checks; that man (pointing to Dudley) is the one who represented himself as T. H. Cone; he had his whiskers then combed sort of down—different from the way he has them now; one of the checks was for $929.86 on the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and the other for $383.25 on the Fourth National Bank of New York, both drawn at Toledo, Ohio.

Cross-examined—Did not see him (Dudley) write his name on the drafts or on our book.

ONE OF PINKERTON'S MEN.

Benjamin Franklin, sworn—Reside in Philadelphia, and am Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency; the losses of the Adams Express Company were put in our hands for collection about the 14th of February, 1873; the subject of the investigation was the two drafts just given in evidence; the were informed they were forgeries; visited the office of T. H. Cone; found a lot of papers, also a blotting pad on the table; Mr. Grattan was with me and called my attention to it; there was a partition between Cone's and Grattan's rooms.

Mr. Grattan, recalled—The blotting pad I called Mr. Franklin's attention to was the one I gave Cone when he went into the office.

Mr. Franklin, recalled—Blotting pad shown and, by means of a looking glass, reversed names blotted upon it shows] —I read "Wm. R. Wales, Esq., White House, Ohio," on this pad; [pad was shown to the jury through the looking glass.]

A YOUNG LADY IS THE CASE.

Jennie Legro was the next witness called by Mr. Swoope. She is a remarkably handsome woman, in the very bloom of youth, and created considerable sensation in court. Mr. DeCamp objected to her giving evidence as she was alleged to be the wife of Wales. After being sworn she said that she had never been married to Wales. The counsel here had a little tussle over a question by Mr. De Camp, as to whether the witness had not lived with Wales as his wife, but the court decided that as such it was settled that she was not Wales' wife that ended the matter. The witness then went on to say that she was traveling with Wales. She started from her home in White-house, Ohio, and met him on the Lake Shore road. They went to Albany, and then to New York, staying at each place several days. She knew Dudley at each and saw them together in February last at Albany and New York—first at Albany and then they went to New York where they stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. De Camp—Were you registered there, and if so in what name?

The Court—We can't admit that.

Mr. De Camp—We ask that for the purpose of judging of the credibility of the witness. This woman, we propose to show, said she was the wife of Wales, and we propose to question her now in order to test her credibility.

Mr. Swoope—This young lady was *not* traveling as Wales' wife. She and Wales resided at the same place. The young lady started to go to her uncle's, in New Hampshire, and Wales going as far as New York. She accompanied him, and was as innocent of anything wrong as a child unborn.

NO HAND IN THE ATTACK.

Mr. Wales, through Mr. Carnahan, said that he did not take any hand in the attack on the witness. She was a young lady for whom he had the highest regard. Miss Logro said she was going to North Adams, Mass., and Mr. Wales was paying attention to her as a suitor. When the witness concluded she left the court room, and in the hall way burst into tears and cried bitterly. Her sobs could be distinctly heard in all parts of the court room.

THE GOVERNOR'S EVIDENCE.

Hon. C. C. Washburn, sworn.—Am Governor of the State of Wisconsin; (draft shown); recognize this draft; it is for $1,500, drawn by myself on Dr. Richardson, Boston, Mass.; I inclosed it in a letter and directed it "Dr. W. L. Richardson, 66 Boyleston street, Boston, Mass. I gave it to my clerk, who is here, for mailing; I received no answer to my letter, and in two weeks I addressed a letter to Dr. Richardson, informing him that I had received no acknowledgement of the draft; he answered me that he had not received it; I then procured a duplicate draft and sent it to Dr. Richardson, who, upon application at the bank, was refused payment, for the reason that the original had been paid.

Mr. S. L. Nevins, the private clerk to Governor Washburn, testified to mailing the letter on May 27th, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Dr. Richardson, of Boston, testified that he never received the letter or draft. Court took a recess at this time, it being half-past one o'clock, and convened again at two o'clock, when John L. Ward was placed upon the stand and said that he was clerking in the Adams Express office in 1872, and paid to Dudley the amount of the draft, which was shown. Dr. Cooper being re-called said he had no recollection of introducing Dudley to Mr. Forrester for the purpose of buying or renting a sewing machine.

Mr. J. B. Forrester, sworn.—I had an office in this city in May, 1872, at 14 Sixth street; it was a sewing machine office, kept by the firm of Smith & Forrester; I sold Dr. Cooper a machine; Smith brought Dudley to the office. A few days after Dr. Cooper introduced Dudley called on me and asked me to identify him at the Adams Express office. I, Ingersoll Wade the last witness called. He is in the railway mail service and first saw Wales in October 1869. He testified that Wales was with him as clerk for a year and a half. He knew the handwriting of Wales and recognized his signature on the draft.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

[Full Bench—Chief Justice Read presiding.]

W. B. Rodgers, City Solicitor for Allegheny, presented a petition of the City of Allegheny, praying that the record in the case of Mayor, &c., of Allegheny City vs. Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, be amended by adding the name of the petitioner, the City of Allegheny vs. plaintiff, and that a rule be granted on the Pennsylvania Company and I. McCullough and J. D. Layng, General Manager and Superintendent to show cause why they should not be added as defendants, and an attachment issue against them to enforce the decree of this Court. (in that case). The rule was granted and made returnable on Saturday November 15, at 10 A. M.

AN ESTATE SETTLEMENT.

Fosters' appeal. Error to the Orphans' Court, Allegheny county. Argued by Ewing for appellee, and Acheson for appellant. John Foster died in August, 1871, intestate, leaving a widow, the appellant, Belle D. Foster, who administered on his estate, and five minor children, of whose estate Wm. W. Young, the appellee, was appointed guardian. At the time of his death, and several years prior thereto, John Foster and Samuel M. Kier were equal partners and engaged in the business of mining coal. The firm owned the "Penn and Sandy Creek Coal Works," and also a tract of coal land at Logan's Ferry. In a number of instances the conveyances of the coal and lands of the firm were to Kier & Foster, not expressly as partners, but as tenants in common. The firm was largely indebted for the purchase money of the land and other firm liabilities. Foster, deceased, was also largely indebted for individual debts of decedent. It therefore became necessary to sell his interest. An appraisement was made and the interest of Foster in the firm was found to be $25,508.30. This sum Mr. Kier offered to give for Foster's interest, $25,500 in cash and the balance in four equal annual installments with interest. An application was made to the Court below by the administratrix and guardian for a decree for the private sale. The Court decreed a private sale and directed that the cash installment be paid to the administratrix and the deferred payments to be secured by the bond and mortgages of the purchaser to Young, in trust for the widow and children of decedent, in the proportions which they might be respectively interested, and after hearing the counsel of the widow and guardian, the Court directed that the interest of the widow be paid during one-third of the deferred installments, and that Young keep the principal sum, invested during the life of the widow in real estate security, and at her death to pay it to the children. The Court also directed that the deferred installments of the purchase money be considered and distributed as the proceeds of land. The widow being dissatisfied with the decree, inasmuch as her right is restricted, took an appeal.

THE "TWICE SOLD" LOTS.

Sweeney vs. Findley; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by Hazbrook for plaintiff in error and Lyle contra. On the 17th of December, 1870, Mrs. Findley, being the owner of certain lots of ground on Matlock's alley, Pittsburgh, sold them to Sweeney at public auction for $3,256. The property in dispute is described in the deed as the lots which he then owned in setting in this manner over sixty thousand dollars. At the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Swoope, he commenced to call

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At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

CITY SCHOOLS.

Session of the Central Board of Education —Reports of Officers and Committees— The October Attendance of Pupils—Additional Teachers—Finances—Vacation— The Charges Against the High School.

The Central Board of Education of this city held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the rooms on Fourth avenue. The following members answered to roll call: Messrs. Robert Arthurs, Wm. H. Barker, Frank P. Case, Andrew Miller, Lewis J. Fleming, Charles A. Kehew, Charles W. Lewis, H. Lee Mason, Joseph Mitchell, James M. McEwen, Joseph H. Nobbs, Gustavus Praetsch, Martin W. Rankin, James W. Shaw, David Sims, Jas. P. Sterrett, Charles B. Strain, John W. Turney, John Wilkinson, John Willson and T. J. Craig, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Harrison Estep, from the Morse school district, Twenty-fifth ward, having been elected a representative to the Central Board, was on motion duly admitted.

A communication was received from the Corresponding Secretary of the Dean Literary Society inviting the Board to attend a lecture to be given by Rev. John H. Crum, in the High School chapel, on Friday afternoon November 21st.

A resolution submitted by the Oakland subschool district, requesting the Central Board to leave it optional with the sub-district Boards to introduce the teaching of drawing in the schools under their care, was referred to the Committee on Text Books and course of instruction.

Mr. Chas. A. Kehew, Secretary of the Board, reported that since the last meeting warrants have been drawn for the payment of teachers, amounting to.....$23,525 59

For the payment of bills amounting to.....1,019 20

$24,544 79

The report was received and filed.

ATTENDANCE OF SCHOLARS.

City Superintendent Luckey submitted his report for the month of October, from which we take the following extracts: Number of teachers employed—males, 54; females, 310; total, 364. The enrollment of pupils is as follows: Males, 7,634; females, 7,949; total, 15,583. Average attendance—males, 6,453; females, 6,548; total, 13,001. The enrollment is divided as follows: Old city, 11,045; South Side, 4,538; total, 15,583. This is an increase of eight hundred on the enrollment and nine hundred and twelve on the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year.

In the evening schools there are 71 teachers employed. Males 28 and females 43. The number of pupils enrolled is 2,088. Females 409 and males 2,088. The total attendance of pupils was 1,634. Males 1,351 and females 283.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of attendance attained in any room.....	99
Number of pupils not absent during the month.....	4,718
Number of directors' visits.....	379
Number of visits by parents and others...	829
Number of rooms visited by the Superintendent.....	51
Number of new scholars admitted.....	1,036
Number of corporal punishments.....	285

The report was received and filed, and the Superintendent stated that he would have the annual report of the condition of the public schools of the city for the year ending the first Monday of September, 1873, was ready for publication. It was on motion referred to the Printing Committee, with power to act.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Prof. B. C. Jillson, principal of the High School, reported the enrollment and attendance in that institution for the month of October to be as follows:

Enrolled.

Males.....	186
Females.....	169
Total.....	335

Average Attendance.

Males.....	174
Females.....	150
Total.....	324

Per Cent. of Attendance.

Males.....	94
Females.....	89
Total.....	91

The report was received and filed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, submitted their report as follows:

Balances on hand Oct. 13, 1873.....	$139,769 01
Receipts since Oct. 13 1873.....	15,766 24
Receipts from C. A. Kehew, Sec'y,.	250 00
	$155,785 25
Warrants paid since Oct. 13.....	$28,711 25
Coupons paid since Oct. 13	665 00 29,376 25
Balance on hand Nov. 11, 1873....	$126,409 00

The report was received and filed.

MORE TEACHERS.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported that they had granted the following applications for additional teachers. One each to Moorhead, Lincoln and Humboldt sub-districts and two to Washington. The paper was received and filed and the action of the committee confirmed.

The Visiting Committee for the month of October reported that they had visited the High School building, and so far as they were able to judge, the schools were progressing in a satisfactory manner, the pupils giving attention to their studies, and the professors imparting instruction with industry and skill. The report was received and filed.

TAX DUPLICATES.

The President called for a report from the Auditing Committee, appointed some months ago to audit the accounts of the treasurer and collector of taxes for 1872. Mr. Blackburn chairman being absent, no report was made, and the Secretary stating that he desired to resign, his resignation as chairman of the Committee was accepted and Mr. McEwen appointed to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Judge Sterret the subject of tax duplicates for 1872 was referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to examine and make report.

The applications of Forbes district for two additional teachers, Knox district for two, and south District for one, were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

On motion of Mr. Lewis it was decided to give all the schools a vacation on Thanksgiving day.

The President appointed as the Visiting Committee for the month of November, Messrs. Mason, Miller, McClurg, Kimmell and Mitchell.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid, and a number of exonerations from different districts were also reported and allowed.

The last thing taken up for consideration was the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Hartman against certain members of the faculty of the High School. This report, the chairman of the committee, was absent from the city, and the document, which was very voluminous, was presented by Mr. Nobbs. It reviewed at length all the allegations contained in the paper of Mr. Hartman, and stated that none of them had been sustained. The charges against Professor Gibbons, that he had used language unbecoming his position, and that one of his Latin classes had failed to come up to the required standard, were declared to be groundless. It also set forth that matters had been satisfactorily adjusted on Saturday last, a full and complete exoneration of the High School faculty from all charges directly or indirectly made in the document presented by Mr. Hartman. It concluded by stating that Mr. Hartman was in a measure responsible for the difficulty that occurred between his son and Professor Gibbons, inasmuch as he had told his son, on being informed that Professor Gibbons was in the habit of shaking his pupils, that he had not better shake him (the son).

On motion of Judge Sterrett the report was adopted and the committee discharged. The Board then adjourned.

OUR COAL INTERESTS.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange Yesterday— The Price of Mining to be Reduced Twelve and One-Half Per Cent.

Yesterday morning the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange held a meeting at their rooms, corner of Market and Water streets. Mr. J. N. O'Neill occupied the President's seat and Mr. A. Lysle acted as Secretary.

Mr. Lysle, from the committee appointed to memorialize Congress in reference to the Steubenville bridge, presented a report which was accepted, giving the memorial to Congress setting forth the obstructions to navigation caused by the bridge.

The committee appointed to confer with the Cincinnati Councils in reference to obstructions in the river caused by the water works, asked further time, which was granted.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Lysle was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the United States Engineers for the Ohio River be requested to have the channel at the foot of Brunot's Island dredged out as early as possible, the same having filled up since the dam behind the island was made.

Mr. Oliver, in behalf of the committee appointed to see the city authorities in reference to the sewer at the railroad bridge, said he had called upon the City Engineer, and he said the railroad had built the sewer, but that he would examine into the matter.

The report was accepted, and the committee continued.

Reports from the several pools along the river were received, which showed that nearly all coal was being mined at three and a half cents per bushel of seventy six pounds, and that nearly all the mines along the river were working.

REDUCING THE PRICE OF MINING.

Upon the question of a reduction of the price of digging the coal, considerable discussion was had. Several of the gentlemen thought there should be a general reduction in order to harmonize with all things. They thought they were paying too much for the mining of the coal.

Mr. J. N. O'Neill then offered the following: WHEREAS, There has been a steady shrinkage in all values throughout the country, as well as a reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent. on the prices of mining and other labor, and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for us to compete successfully with the common coal in the southern and western markets, owing to the high prices we are paying for mining and other labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on and after Monday, December 8th, 1873, the price of mining shall be reduced one per cent. per bushel, and outside and steamboat labor shall be reduced twenty per cent.

This resolution evoked much discussion and after several amendments had been offered was finally adopted as follows:

Resolved, On and after Monday, November 24th, the prices of mining and other labor connected with river interest be reduced 12½ per cent. from the present price. Adopted. Ayes 14, nays not counted.

The Secretary reported that arrangements had been perfected to obtain dispatches in regard to the stage of water at several points along the Allegheny and upper Monongahela rivers, and that they would be bulletined at the Coal Exchange Rooms after this date at about nine o'clock in the forenoon and between two and three in the afternoon.

After transacting some other unimportant business the Exchange adjourned to mee next Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wanted.

Fifty thousand Ladies to buy 50,000 pair of Lady's Rubbers

Only fifty-eight cents at

T. S. Baird's,

130 Federal St., Allegheny.

PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

The Morganza Farm—An Excursion Party Surveys the Place Yesterday.

We accompanied an excursion party yesterday to the site of the new buildings being erected for the Reform School—just over the line in Washington county. In the